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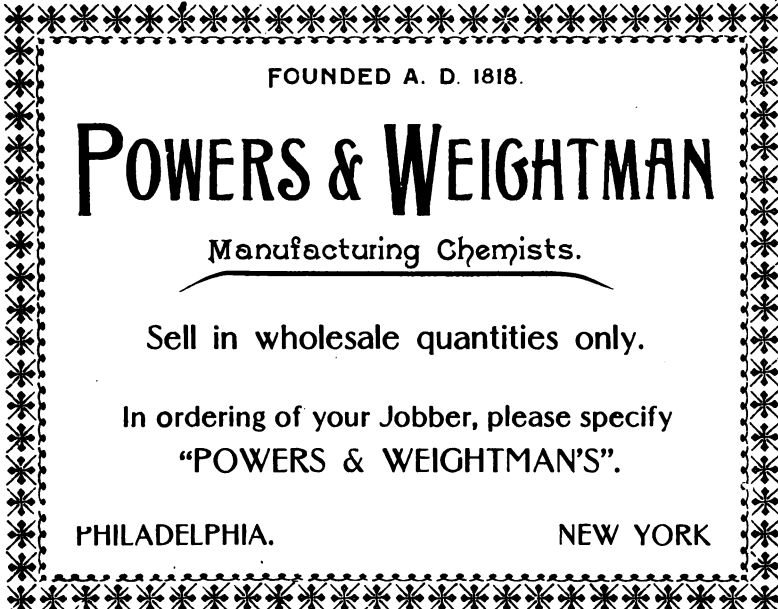


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Report of Proceedings
OF THE
ILLINOIS
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AT ITS
Twentieth Annual Meeting
HELD AT
Danville, June 7 and 8, 1899



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
AT ITS TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,
JUNE 7 AND 8, 1899.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met in its twentieth annual session on Wednesday, June 7, 1899, at 9 o'clock a.m. in I.O.O.F. Hall, Danville. Mr. Theodore C. Loehr, president, called the meeting to order and introduced the Hon. M. B. Bailey, Mayor of Danville, who delivered the following address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY HON. M. B. BAILEY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

It is a pleasure to me to meet you this morning. I wish to say, what perhaps some of you do not know, that it has only been a short time since I was installed as mayor of this city, and since that auspicious day I have been compelled to listen to scores of complaints daily, so that it has been impossible for me to prepare a suitable address of welcome for this gathering. Now, while some of you gentlemen here have given me some bitter doses, I will not try to return the dose this morning. Even if I was inclined to do so, I haven't had the time to prepare it. You may think, gentlemen, that you have had busy times in your profession day and night, but until you have been mayor of a town like Danville, you do not know how much of your time can be taken up, both day and night. Applicants for positions do not content themselves with calling at my office, but they go to my house and sit on the door step at night.

Some complaint is made that our water is bad, but I have tried to remedy it this morning. Complaint has been made too that the city officials have not been as cordial as they might be. I have made a note of that, and an order will be issued this evening to remedy it.

It is useless for me to attempt to give a history of your calling. It is as old as civilization. It is an honorable one, and one known to all our people. If it is carefully and conscientiously conducted, it means health and comfort; if it is carelessly conducted, it means discomfort, disease, and possibly death. The evidence that you understand your business is shown by its general success throughout Illinois, and also by the laws which have been enacted in our state. As a member of the legislature it was my duty to vote upon a number of measures regulating your business. I always found it a pleasure on my part to vote for suggestions made by your officials, because I believed, that as in every other business, you know it better than any outsiders can. I know the reputation you have all over the state, and the confidence shown in you by the people is as great or greater than in any other state in the union. I have been elsewhere where the people would not accept a prescription unless its compounding was superintended by a physician. Some of you not only understand how to prepare a prescription, but are treading upon the toes of our medical profession.

Now, gentlemen, we hope that everything that is in the city of Danville which will contribute to your comfort and pleasure will be made use of by you. Any prescription that you may call for we will try to fill for you. If there is any department of this city under my control that you need to help you along, let me know what it is and I will put it under your charge. The city of Danville welcomes you; her homes are open to you; everything is at your command, and in the name of our people and the city of Danville I bid you a cordial welcome. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT—I will call upon Dr. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee, to respond to the address of welcome.

DR. H. H. ROGERS, of Kankakee—Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is altogether unnecessary for us to respond to this very cordial welcome and to say that we appreciate the mayor's kind words. Still, we do wish to thank him, not that we are in any doubt as to the hospitality of Danville, for we are accustomed to being welcome wherever we go, but because we are like a woman who likes to be told of your love in words. We have a feminine weakness of that kind.

We enjoy a special privilege in this association in having a large territory to roam over. We go from the latitude of Boston down to Richmond, Va., in our range, and yet we always feel that we are just stepping into a neighbor's house. We go from Dan to Beer Sheba throughout this holy land of Illinois. We were over at "Beer," where

they pay so much revenue, a few years ago, and today we are in the city of "Dan." (Applause.) I think it was Holmes who said that hospitality, after all, is merely a matter of latitude and temperature. In the extremely cold latitude, open, warm hospitality is an impossibility, while down in the tropics everybody is welcome. Last night I happened to occupy a room on the side of the house from which the breeze did not come, and I concluded this was indeed a warm welcome. (Laughter.) I have heard it said that in the city of Danville the people have a theory that it is necessary to burn coal in their grates and stoves at all times in order to get proper ventilation, a custom which they hope will extend to neighboring cities, and incidentally increase the output of their coal mines. (Laughter.) I have heard this said; I do not know how true it is.

The mayor has kindly referred to us as being engaged in a scientific work. We are a little vain on this point and carry this scientific habit of observing things wherever we go, and I hope the citizens of Danville will not misunderstand us as having rustic airs when we use our necks in examining the high buildings. We are simply looking into the real nature of things according to our scientific habits. The mayor will understand that it is no impertinence on our part when we ask if the cows produce the proper emulsions and the dealers know how to dispose of them. (Continued laughter.) As I said before, when we do this, we are simply looking at the scientific side of the question.

We are glad to be in Danville today, Mr. Mayor. We are already noticing its wealth, cleanliness, and business-like airs, and we thank you again for your kind words.

VICE-PRESIDENT BROWN—The next order of business will be the report of the committee on arrangements.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

MR. W. F. BAUM, of Danville—The committee on arrangements reports as follows:

Headquarters of Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Aetna House; headquarters of State Board of Pharmacy at Plaza Hotel; headquarters of visiting ladies at Aetna House parlors. Ladies of local reception committee will meet with them and see to their entertainment. Wednesday afternoon, after adjournment, a visit to Danville Brewing and Ice Company. Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, a band concert by the celebrated Ben Hur band at Armory Hall. All visiting druggists, local druggists, clerks, and ladies cordially invited. Refreshments will be served. Thursday afternoon, after adjournment, a visit to the National Soldiers' Home.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. BAUM.

VICE-PRESIDENT BROWN—We will now listen to the annual address of our president.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

To be called upon to preside over a meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the membership of which includes many of the brightest and ablest members of our profession in this country, is an honor which I duly appreciate, and for which I desire to cordially thank you.

It has been customary for those who have preceded me in this office to present an address on the general work and condition of our association, and to suggest methods that might prove of benefit in the future. I lay no claim to ability as a writer, but will briefly submit to your consideration, problems that now confront us. The past year has been an eventful one for the pharmacists of this state. A few days after the close of our last annual meeting the war revenue law was enacted by congress, and largely through lack of organized effort in behalf of the retail druggist, it imposes a burden on us, such as no other business or profession is compelled to bear. The general tax which is levied on checks, drafts, notes, etc., we, along with other citizens, cheerfully and willingly pay. But in addition, the druggist is taxed two and one-half per cent on about twenty-five to forty per cent of his sales, if the goods are sold at full retail prices. The law goes further; it adds insult to injury by placing the product of the drug store laboratory on the same footing as the secret quack nostrums. Open formula medicines made by the usual pharmaceutical processes represent the professional work of the pharmacists, and should not be taxed any more than a minister's sermon or an attorney's brief. This part of the law is outrageously unjust and congress should be asked to repeal it at the earliest opportunity. Our position in this matter should be made clear to every congressman and senator from this state, and the delegates of this association to the National Association of Retail Druggists should be instructed to bring this matter before that association at its next meeting, in accordance with the resolution which you may adopt, or any action which you may take.

The passage of the stamp tax act and the abuses growing out of it, as practiced by perhaps a majority of the leading manufacturers of proprietary medicines, such as raising the jobbing price of many of these concoctions to not only cover the cost of the revenue stamps required, but to extort an extra profit, led to a call by the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association for a delegate convention of retail druggists, which was held in St. Louis in October of last year. At the request of the committee on organization of the Chicago association, I appointed a number of delegates to represent the Illinois Pharma-

ceutical Association at that meeting. All of you no doubt are familiar with the objects of the association and the good work accomplished at its first meeting and since.

The national association is supported by an assessment upon each member of the state and local associations affiliated with it, and the amount of this assessment for the current year has been fixed at 25 cents. Your executive committee at its meeting last November voted to pay this assessment for each active member of our state association, and the amount has been forwarded to the treasurer of the N.A.R.D.

I would urge the adoption of a resolution heartily endorsing the work and the objects of the national association of retail druggists, and instructing our treasurer to transmit to the treasurer of the association the annual assessment which may be levied upon each active member for the coming year. I would also suggest, in order that the largest possible amount of sentiment may be created in behalf of the national association, to the end that the work of that organization may become thoroughly effective in all parts of this state, that we undertake to form county organizations.

The action taken by Governor Tanner in board of pharmacy matters during the past year, should, and no doubt will, receive serious consideration at your hands.

It would also be well for us to ascertain whether or not Governor Tanner will in the future consider the names of members of this association which we annually select, for appointment to the board of pharmacy. In January, I sent the following letter to Governor Tanner:

CARLINVILLE, ILL., Jan. 27, 1899.

Hon. John R. Tanner, Governor of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—As president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, it is perhaps not only a privilege, but a duty, to address you in regard to our board of pharmacy difficulty.

All the members of the board were recommended to you and former governors after the druggists had named them as their choice.

As the druggists, and *not the state*, pay for the board's work, such as examination of applicants for registration, prosecution of violators of the pharmacy laws, etc., the druggists look to the board for faithful work. No matter how earnestly the board may work for the best interests of pharmacy, an efficient and competent secretary is necessary to get good results.

Mr. Frank Fleury has been for the past seven years the unanimous choice of the druggists for secretary of our state association, is thoroughly familiar with the work, the druggists of this state, and the law. Should he be removed as secretary of the board of pharmacy for political reasons, it would be a calamity and it would be a blow to pharmacy to have his place taken by a man appointed not for the sake of fitness, but for political reasons only.

I know nothing about the other candidate, only that he has heretofore not even been a member of our association, never attended its meetings, and never exhibited any interest in pharmacy, except at

this time. Should any board ever select a secretary from purely political motives, that board would lack the most essential quality of efficiency, namely, active and cordial support of the druggists.

Former members have brought the Illinois Board of Pharmacy to an enviable degree of efficiency, and mainly by keeping politics out of it.

Messrs. T. N. Jamieson, H. H. Green, and Prickett have been members of the board, and are politicians and your personal friends. Ask them, if you please, for their views, and without having consulted them, I venture to say that they will agree with me.

The Illinois Boards of Pharmacy have for years been the peer of similar boards in this country, and it would indeed be a pity if the record should be broken now, and it be said that the Illinois board has been made the football of politics.

I cannot help but think that you have taken only a political view of this matter; not a professional-pharmaceutical view, and I beg of you not to act without consulting with your pharmacist friends in this state like Messrs. Jamieson, Green, and Prickett, all ex-members of the board, as well as politicians.

The druggists of Illinois would rather favor a repeal of the pharmacy law than to have its board drift into politics, and I, as the official representative of over four thousand pharmacists, respectfully, but earnestly, implore you not to bring about such a state of affairs.

I would be glad to call at your office in Springfield, should you so desire.

Very respectfully,

THEO. C. LOEHR,

President Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

Much as the incident is to be deplored, it appears to have turned out fairly well, and the entire old board deserves the thanks of this association for firmly objecting to electing a man for secretary who would have been entirely unfit for the position. From all that I can learn, Mr. Hoy, the new secretary, who was elected after the ever-faithful Mr. Fleury resigned, is a worthy and able successor.

The subject of education is of such vital concern to the pharmacists, as to be always full of interest and should command your most earnest attention. We are behind the times in educational requirements exacted from the apprentice, the students entering our colleges of pharmacy, or those presenting themselves for examination before our board of pharmacy. The average drug store apprentices from which our ranks are mainly recruited, are, as a rule, too poorly equipped, educationally, for the work which they have undertaken. We can well afford to follow in the footsteps of the medical and legal professions and demand a high school education of all who apply for admission to our colleges of pharmacy, or who ask for registration of our board of pharmacy.

Our present pharmacy law provides that apprentices shall have proper schooling and qualifications, but it fails to fix a standard. Until that is done I would impress upon the pharmacists of this state the importance of employing only such apprentices as have had at least a good grammar school education.

One of the causes that have contributed to the failure of requiring a higher standard of preliminary education, is, perhaps, the competition between colleges of pharmacy. In the scramble for students some may be allowed to enter college, who, were this competition not present, would have to show higher educational qualifications. It is to be hoped that this condition of affairs will not always exist and that the true friends of pharmacy in Illinois may devise a plan by which our two colleges of pharmacy may be merged into one grand institution, controlled by our state university, and endorsed by this association.

During the past session of the legislature several bills inimical to our interests were introduced, but failed of enactment. Nor did we succeed in securing any favorable legislation. The proposed amendment to the pharmacy law, providing that all registered pharmacists must be graduates of a school of pharmacy, was, no doubt, considered to be a little too far in advance of the present status of pharmacy, and did not receive the support it merited. I am informed that all unfavorable pharmaceutical legislation was defeated by the promise of an entirely new draft of a pharmacy law, to be presented at the next session of the legislature. This matter should be carefully considered at this meeting and then referred to a special committee composed of our strongest and most experienced members, who, in conjunction with members of the board of pharmacy and representatives of all local associations, should frame a bill that will meet the varied conditions and requirements of the different localities, and report the result of their labors at the next annual meeting.

Some provision should be made for a fund, or an annual appropriation, for the use of the committee on United States pharmacopœia and committee on adulterations, to pay costs of material used, and to cover other necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of their investigations. The work done by these committees is of great value to the pharmacists. A request for an appropriation for these committees was made at the meeting of the executive committee last November, but, unfortunately, owing to some unusual expenses which had to be met at that time, the committee could not grant it.

In spite of the special commission appointed by President McKinley, nothing has been done to wipe out the infamous patent laws that are enabling foreigners to come here and raise the price of chemicals, costing abroad from 10 to 25 cents per ounce, to \$1 and \$1.75 per ounce. The manufacturers cannot patent these compounds in their own country, and why should they have the privilege here? I would suggest that a special committee be appointed to agitate the question of our patent laws, applying to medicines, and to draw the attention of our representatives in Congress to the gross injustice and robbery perpetrated upon the sick by these foreign patentees and their American agents.

The thanks of this association are due to Mr. A. E. Ebert, who so ably represented the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association as delegate to the convention which drafted the pure food bill, which is now a law in this state. The lesson taught to pharmacists in other states, notably that of Ohio, has not been wasted on us and we have cause for congratulations that our interests have been so carefully attended to.

I desire to express my thanks to the officers and members who have so willingly aided me in association duties when called upon.

I hope that this meeting will be characterized by harmonious deliberations and that we may feel, when this our twentieth annual meeting has come to a close, that the commercial as well as the professional interests of our calling have been materially advanced.

THEO. C. LOEHR.

VICE-PRESIDENT BROWN—What will you do with the president's address?

MR. JOHN STUCHLIK, of Chicago—I move that it be referred to the committee on papers and queries.

MR. A. E. EBERT, of Chicago—As an amendment to that I move that it be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair.

VICE-PRESIDENT BROWN—The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Ebert, that the president's address be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair.

The question was put and the amendment adopted.

VICE-PRESIDENT BROWN—The chair appoints Messrs. Forsyth, Schuh and Sohrbeck as such committee.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the report of the secretary.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 1, 1899.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor to report to you the business affairs and conduct of my office for the fiscal year 1898-99 (from June 8, 1898, to June 1, 1899).

Five hundred and seventy-one members paid their dues for the fiscal year 1898-99, and thirty-one paid delinquent dues for different years, amounting in all to \$616, which amount has been turned over to the treasurer, Geo. C. Bartells.

I attended a meeting of the executive committee held in Chicago in November, 1898, at 1:30 p.m., in the Sherman House club room, upon the call of President Loehr. A full printed report of said meeting will be found in the published proceedings of the association.

Under a resolution passed, a council of administration was appointed by President Loehr, consisting of President Loehr and Messrs.

Thos. Whitfield, Paul J. Behrens, and Andrew Scherer, of Chicago, M. C. Metzger, of Cairo, W. W. Sawyer, of Rockford, and Secretary Fleury, of Springfield, with authority to transact such business as may be necessary for the executive committee, the business to be conducted by correspondence to save expense.

I herewith hand you a report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 5, 1899:

To cash received from dues, 1898-99	\$571 00
To cash received from dues delinquent.....	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$616 00

This amount has been turned over to the treasurer of the association, and I hold his receipts therefor.

Vouchers and warrants drawn during the fiscal year 1898-99 (June 4, 1898, to June 5, 1899), were as follows:

No. 1898.

50. June 8, Louis Lehman, expenses as delegate appointed by President Schuh to attend pure food and drug congress at Washington, D.C., 1898	\$ 60 00
51. June 8, E. F. Hartmann, printing 8,500 postal voting cards.	8 50
52. June 8, George E. Marsh, local secretary, postage.....	15 00
53. Nov. 25, John W. Lowe, treasurer National Association of Retail Druggists, per capita tax on 200 members, as per resolution	50 00
54. Dec. 22, Edwin B. Grover, stenographer of executive committee meeting, Chicago, and typewritten copy.....	25 00
55. Dec. 27, F. C. Dodds, official stenographer, meeting 1898, and making typewritten copy for report of same	79 80
56. Dec. 27, Phil P. Judson, services as expert accountant to special committee appointed to examine into prosecutions in Chicago....	45 00
57. Dec. 27, Addie R. Moore, services as stenographer to special committee on examining prosecutions in Chicago by board of pharmacy....	50 25
58. Dec. 27, Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., membership certificates.....	13 75
59. Dec. 27, Frank Simmons, index.....	2 00
1899.	
60. Feb. 10, John W. Lowe, treasurer National Association of Retail Druggists, per capita tax on 300 members, as per resolution.....	75 00
61. Feb. 24, Illinois State Register Co., letter heads and envelopes.. ..	26 50
62. Feb. 24, H. W. Rokker Co., printing postal cards.....	8 25
63. Feb. 24, Frank Fleury, secretary, postal cards, stamps, etc.	93 35
64. April 10, Frank Fleury, secretary, salary as secretary, June, 1898, to June, 1899, and postal cards.....	81 40
65. May 15, Frank Fleury, secretary, 600 stamps at 8 cents each, for sending reports out	48 00
	<hr/>
	\$681 80

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

58. Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., membership certificates	13 75
59. Frank Simmons, index	2 00
60. John W. Lowe, treasurer N.A.R.D.	75 00
61. Illinois State Register Co., letter heads and envelopes	26 50
62. H. W. Rokker & Co , printing postal cards	8 25
63. Frank Fleury, secretary, postal cards and printing....	93 35
64. Frank Fleury, salary as secretary and incidentals....	81 40
65. Frank Fleury, secretary, stamps for mailing reports..	48 00
	<hr/>
	\$681 80
Cash on hand, account of bonds paid, in Camp Point bank at 4 per cent.	\$ 300 00
Cash on hand, account of dues	63 81
One bond on hand.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$413 81
	<hr/>
	\$1,095 61

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. C. BARTELLS, *Treasurer.*

MR. BARTELLS—I would like to say that the Cook county bonds owned by the association became due and were paid. I placed the \$300 realized therefrom on deposit in the Camp Point bank at four per cent, subject to the order of the association. I felt that it was best to have it drawing interest. The secretary reports \$615 sent to me on account of dues. My report shows \$316 received. This discrepancy is caused by a dollar being sent to me direct the other day, which I have taken into account.

On motion the report of the treasurer was referred to same committee as was the secretary's report.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the report of the executive committee.

THE SECRETARY—The report of the executive committee is pretty extensive, Mr. President. It is printed in the annual proceedings of the association and I assume you all have a copy. The meeting was held in Chicago at the Sherman House club room on Friday, November 18, 1898, at 1:30 p.m.

MR. EBERT—I move that we accept the report of the committee as printed, and refer it to the committee on secretary's and treasurer's report.

MR. ROGERS—The committee to which you propose to refer this report, and of which I am a member, does not want to be overworked. I amend that motion by making it another committee.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. Rogers, that a committee of three be appointed to which to refer the report of the executive committee.

On motion the amendment was adopted and the chair appointed as members of the committee, Messrs. Swannell, Forsyth and Baumann.

THE SECRETARY—I now desire to present the report of the proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting at Clifton Terrace, in June, 1898.

On motion of Mr. Ebert the report was received.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I would like to make a few remarks with reference to this report. I shall not dwell upon the fact that it came out about eleven and one-half months after the meeting took place, a time too short entirely for anyone to be able to read it intelligently, and certainly entirely too long after the meeting to give the various officers and committees, and especially the chairmen of the committees, any information in detail as to what was accomplished at the last meeting, and what it was proposed to do during the coming year. I want to say, however, that such a state of affairs is peculiar to this association. There is no state association, with the exception of one or two of the southern states, like Tennessee, where they got into financial difficulties and had to abandon the publication of their report, where such a state of affairs exists. I believe it also happened once or twice in Indiana. With these exceptions, it is the custom of the state associations to get the report out within two or three months after the meeting. It is very important that the various committees, chairmen, etc. know what has been done in detail, and the report should be printed early, in order that they may refer to it and see what is proposed for the coming year. This thing has been going on for half a dozen years. Excuses are made at every meeting that it was unfortunate, and sickness, and all that sort of thing is offered in explanation. That is not satisfactory.

There is another objection to this report, in that a paper was presented and read in connection with the subject of apprenticeship at the last meeting, which, after having been read, the association ordered it referred to the executive committee for editing before its publication. And yet, the very day that this paper was presented and read at our association, that very day it was printed in the *American Druggist* of New York, and was issued in three days afterwards. I hold, and any one familiar with the conduct of associations, pharmaceutical and medical, will hold that a paper which has been placed in the hands of an outside party for the purpose of publication before it is presented to the meeting for which it is intended, should be excluded from the report of the association. In this case the very object of the association in ordering it edited for the purpose of modifying certain exceedingly flippant statements was defeated to such

an extent that there were elaborate editorials in the New York pharmaceutical journals criticising the condition of pharmacy in this state, and particularly the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and making reference to this, which was published contrary to the orders of the association. This is a breach, Mr. President, which should not be permitted. It is contrary to all custom and practice of associations. This paper carried with it the odium which it was anticipated it would carry, and for that reason the association properly ordered that it be edited before it was given publication. The paper is published in this report. Whether it was ever edited by the executive committee, I am not in a position to state. I do know, however, that the association also ordered that the report of the proceedings be edited by a certain person, and the secretary agreed to the proposition, and I think it would be well to explain at the present time the reason why the order of the association was not followed.

If you remember, the association ordered that the report of the proceedings should be edited by a certain person, and the secretary agreed to turn the copy over for this purpose. I am the one who was recommended to do this work. About a month or two after the meeting I wrote the secretary that I had more time then to do the work than I would have later on. I received a letter in reply stating that the stenographer had become sick and was unable to write out the notes, and that it would be several weeks before he would be able to furnish the manuscript. I have that letter with me. Hearing nothing further from the secretary, I wrote to the president, calling his attention to the fact that it was important to get the report out as soon as possible, and he, I think, reported the matter to the secretary. Nothing further was heard until the meeting of the executive committee in November, about five months after the annual meeting. At the close of the executive committee meeting the matter was again referred to, and the secretary said that he would send the proof to me to be corrected. I called his attention to the order of the association, and that it was for the purpose of editing the manuscript. I had already indicated to the secretary the manner in which I would edit the report, telling him that I would eliminate nothing, not even a word, and that wherever there was anything to be eliminated it would simply be crossed out with a pencil, so that any one could see what words had been eliminated. However, the secretary said he would send the proof, and I refused to do the work of a proof reader. Since then I heard nothing of it until the printed report was sent to me.

I take exceptions to the report as printed, in these particulars: First, in the publication of Mr. Bodemann's paper on apprenticeship, which was contrary to the order of the association; and second, to the printed report, in that the secretary has violated an express order of

this association with reference to editing it. I have no motion to make; I do not know what can be done in the matter, but I think that we are entitled to an explanation from the secretary.

MR. FORSYTH—Does the adoption of the report of the annual meeting of the association carry with it the adoption of the report of the executive committee?

THE PRESIDENT—I understand not. It is simply the proceedings of the last annual meeting.

MR. A. A. CULVER, of Momence—I think that Professor Hallberg is perfectly right in insisting that our proceedings be published earlier. For several years he has insisted that our proceedings be printed sooner, and there is no question but what he is right. I believe in giving even "the devil his dues." He may be wrong about other things, but he is right about this. I do not think there is any excuse whatever for leaving the proceedings of this association to be published a year after the meeting. We might just as well be fair about this matter. Now right here, why not settle it that the proceedings of this meeting be in the hands of the members at least by the first of January. I will make that as a motion.

MR. R. C. FREERKSEN, of Chicago—You will have a meeting of the executive committee some time in November. You certainly ought to allow the secretary time enough to include the report of this committee.

MR. CULVER—All the rest can be ready, with the exception of the executive committee's report. The first of January usually means the first of February.

MR. BRUNO BATT, of Chicago—I have had a copy of the proceedings for at least ninety days, and have had plenty of time to read it all through. I do not quite understand how a few gentlemen never received their copies until eleven and one-half months. Perhaps their dues were not paid.

PROF. HALLBERG—The gentleman has made the statement that he has been in possession of his report for ninety days. He is certainly mistaken, and I call upon the secretary to state when the report was mailed to the members.

THE SECRETARY—I suppose that I am called upon for a little explanation. Now Mr. Culver ought to be aware of the fact that the report of the executive committee contains more matter than the report of the annual meeting, and required a good deal of time to prepare. Besides, the association was not in funds to have the proceedings printed. It is all very nice to criticise the secretary, but he has tried to do the right thing. I have labored under great difficulties

with regard to raising funds, and everybody knows we do not get any money until the dues are paid.

MR. FORSYTH—How about that \$300 that our treasurer reported?

THE SECRETARY—It is not proper to use that fund to pay the expenses of this association. If the report of the proceedings of last year is paid for the association will have to look to the board of pharmacy to help it out. The report of the proceedings of last year was mailed to the members in good standing on May 18. It was in the hands of the printer a long time before it was completed. I have no power to force these things, and we have no money to pay these men. The proof had to be sent backward and forward twice. It was read a second time and it took time to go over it carefully. It takes time to get out a report of this character and length. I have worked hard in this matter, and what do I get? For five years I never got a cent, and the last two years I got \$75, but had to pay it all out. The report of the board of pharmacy has been in the hands of the printer since last fall and it is not yet printed, but I can not avoid it. I have been to the secretary of state and other officials and asked them to hurry it along, but they say your matter is a secondary consideration and will have to be laid aside. Fortunately I have the financial part of it with me, but I had to make arrangements with the printer to get it yesterday afternoon before my train left.

In regard to Mr. Hallberg's criticism, I am not responsible for the publication of the paper to which he refers, as it was never out of my hands. I know nothing about its publication and never saw it in print. I will say, however, that the report of the committee on United States pharmacopœia, of which the gentleman, Mr. Hallberg, is chairman, was published in the *Western Druggist* before it appeared in our report. He presented it and took the copy away, returning to me a printed copy, clipped from the *Western Druggist*. The other paper was published without my knowledge.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I do not contend that a paper ought not to be published anywhere until it comes out in this report. My contention is that the paper by Mr. Bodemann was published in the journal before it was presented and read at the meeting. As to the paper read by myself, I took the manuscript with me at the suggestion and with the consent of the secretary. I said to him, I will save the editing of this now and return to you the printed article. All the other papers that were read were printed in journals before they were printed in the report of the proceedings.

MR. EBERT—Now, Mr. President, this quarrel between Mr. Hallberg and the secretary has been going on for four or five years and we have been compelled to listen to it at each meeting. It is simply

a personal matter and is a disgrace to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. The reason the proceedings are not published earlier, like that of other state associations, is because the organization is not the same. We have this wrangle every year and I hope that in the future, for the good of Illinois pharmacy, that these scientific men will not come to the meetings and dictate how the association shall be run. [Applause.] I believe if they will come to the meetings and keep quiet on matters of business they will command a great deal more respect. [Applause.]

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I only desire to say that it is not necessary for me to answer the gentleman's remarks.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is that the incoming secretary publish the report of this meeting not later than January 1.

MR. CULVER—If the secretary finds it impossible to get the proceedings out earlier I suppose he can be excused. Is there any excuse for not having the proceedings out sooner? Why couldn't we have had them out four or five months ago?

THE SECRETARY—It required considerable time to get the report of the executive committee ready.

Mr. Culver's motion that the secretary publish the report of this meeting not later than January 1 was then put and carried.

MR. W. A. DYCHE, of Chicago—A question of privilege. The secretary says that one reason these proceedings can not be published earlier is that the members do not pay their dues promptly, and the bills can not be paid. It seems to me that an association the size of this ought to have money in its treasury. I wish to call your attention to section 1 of the by-laws, which says: "Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, or receive the report of the proceedings of the association."

I, therefore, move that the president and secretary be instructed to enforce section 1 of the by-laws.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is that those who are in arrears be not allowed to vote or receive the report of the proceedings.

MR. SOREN MATHISON, of Chicago—Do I understand that they have no right to take part in this meeting?

THE PRESIDENT—The motion is that they shall not be allowed to vote.

MR. FRERKSEN—The secretary's report upon this matter is somewhat mixed. I have in my possession facts where people are members

of the association and have paid their dues and yet their name in the report is marked with an asterisk, showing that they are delinquent. What are you going to do about that? I think Mr. Dyche's motion would be all right after this meeting, but you can not enforce a motion of that kind now. I move to amend it, that hereafter the president and secretary be instructed to enforce section 1 of the by-laws.

THE SECRETARY—I would like to say that the report was not sent to any one who had not paid dues up to May 18. We kept the matter open just as long as we could. I have done everything I could to collect the dues and kept this index or list of members before printing it just as long as I dared to. When the proof was returned all those who had paid in the meantime were marked off.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I second Mr. Frerksen's amendment. If I understand the amendment it was to the effect that after this meeting of the association section 1 of the by-laws should be enforced. You must remember that there is a great deal of confusion with regard to these annual dues. Am I not right, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY—As I understand it, any one who is delinquent is not entitled to vote nor to receive the report of the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT—All arrearages must be paid before any member can have the privilege of voting.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I do not object to that. It is not clear enough, and I think we will have to make that clearer in the by-laws so that no misunderstanding will come about hereafter. Heretofore the asterisks were not affixed to the names of delinquents in the report, and a member had no means of knowing whether he was delinquent or not. Not knowing that they were in arrears, members would pay for the coming year, and then discover that the dollar they had paid had been applied to a former year. That is how the confusion has come about. As for myself, I received a notice from the secretary some time ago with regard to dues, but am not quite sure as to what years it refers. I take it that the secretary figures the fiscal year running from June to June. I got a card which reads delinquent for 1896-97 and 1898-99. This was somewhat confusing to me at first because there is one year between the two where I paid.

THE SECRETARY—By referring to the books I see that the gentleman is delinquent for the years 1896-97 and 1898-99. The fiscal year means the time between the two meetings.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I think that everybody will feel that he is getting a little light on this subject. I did not get any notice of my annual dues. I enjoy the great distinction of not having received any notices.

THE SECRETARY—Every registered pharmacist receives a notice. Professor Hallberg is not a registered pharmacist and does not receive a notice. [Applause.]

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I think it is confusing to designate the years in this manner. The method employed by the American Pharmaceutical Association I think is far preferable. The report of the proceedings of that association gives the list of members, and then it gives the year for which the dues have not been paid, not in this hyphenated way, but simply the year. If that were done in our report it would at once indicate to the member just what he is in arrears for. Under these circumstances I think that we ought to postpone this matter until at least every one present who is in arrears and who desires to pay may have the opportunity of doing so.

THE PRESIDENT—Any member has the privilege of paying at any time.

MR. BOEHM—I would like to know when the dues are payable? Are they payable in advance?

THE SECRETARY—Yes, sir, in advance, at the annual meeting.

THE PRESIDENT—They are due now for the coming year.

MR. FRERKSEN—I have here a certificate issued by the secretary on February 15, 1898, to Mr. I. M. Scott. Is he now a member, or is he in arrears?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Scott's dues are paid up to this annual meeting.

MR. W. C. SIMPSON, of Vienna—I call for the original motion.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I call for a vote on the amendment.

MR. SIMPSON—The gentleman is not a member of the association in good standing and has no right to make the motion.

THE PRESIDENT—The point is well taken.

MR. FORSYTH—I am a member in good standing, and I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Frerksen's amendment was then put and lost, and the question recurring on the adoption of the original motion offered by Mr. Dyche, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ebert the secretary was instructed to send telegrams of greeting to the Missouri and Nebraska state associations, in session at Jefferson City and Turner.

Congratulatory telegrams to the association were received from *The Druggist Circular*, of New York, and Meyer Bros., druggists, of St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. E. J. Frost, of Winchester, the association took a recess until 2 o'clock p.m.

SECOND SESSION.

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

The association reconvened at 2 o'clock p.m. and was called to order by the president.

MR. BATT—I would like to say a word about the action taken this morning with regard to delegating to a special committee appointed by the chair, the report of the executive committee, as published in the proceedings, a matter which involved a great deal of work on the part of the executive committee. I have thought the matter over and have come to the conclusion that while the action was taken with good intentions, it is not fair to ask three men who have not been in contact with the matters reported upon, to study satisfactorily in the limited time it will have, a subject which it took several men four months to digest. I, therefore, move that our action of this morning in appointing a committee of three to receive and pass upon the report of the executive committee be reconsidered.

MR. BOEHM—The committee has not reported that it is too much work.

THE PRESIDENT—It is the privilege of any member of the association to make such a motion.

MR. FRERKSEN—I hope this motion will not prevail. This morning we were prepared to discuss that report, but the papers we had were left at the hotel. You take us unawares when you ask to have this report now taken from a committee which perhaps has already commenced its labors. You have appointed a good committee which will probably devote considerable time and attention to the report, and you should let the matter rest there. If you want to discuss it this afternoon, it would be in a spirit of fairness that you give us,

say half an hour, to get the necessary papers to discuss the matter intelligently.

MR. H. SWANNELL, of Champaign—I heartily concur in the motion to reconsider. It would be simply absurd for this committee to make a report in the time assigned it. I think this whole assembly is better qualified to pass upon the report of the executive committee than a committee hastily running over it.

MR. JOHN I. STRAW, of Chicago—I was not present at the meeting held this morning, and have just been advised of the action taken with reference to the matter under discussion. I certainly am very much surprised that this body should appoint a sub-committee to investigate the report of another committee which was weeks and months investigating the questions involved. It is for this body to discuss the report, I am astonished that this body should appoint such a committee, and I am heartily in favor of a reconsideration.

MR. FORSYTH—The members of the committee have been investigating the report and are heartily in favor of the motion to reconsider. At the same time I do not think the members of this association should stultify themselves by taking "snap judgment" in this way. There are certain things in the report that I am in favor of, while there are some things that I do not think are entirely just to certain members of this association. I think in a spirit of fairness that we should reconsider this action and that the adoption of the report be laid over until tomorrow morning, or until some other time. Let us be fair about this and not take "snap judgment."

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I want to call the attention of the association to the fact that this is the report of the executive committee. It has been customary at all meetings of this association to refer the report of the executive committee to a committee for report. It has been customary to refer the reports of the secretary, the treasurer, and the executive committee to a committee that goes over them.

MR. BODEMANN—I desire to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that at our last annual meeting the report of the executive committee was received and adopted by the association without reference to a committee.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I hold that it has been the custom. It may possibly not have been the case last year. I hold that inasmuch as the work of the secretary, the treasurer, and the executive committee is more or less devoted to the same subjects, it has always been felt that these reports might be handled by one committee. The reason there was an exception made this time, I suppose, in not referring the report of the executive committee to the same committee to which was referred the report of the secretary and treasurer, was, no

doubt, due to the fact that the report of the executive committee was very elaborate, and it was thought best to have another committee. Under the circumstances I see no harm that can possibly arise from having three members examine into this matter carefully and report. Then it will be brought before the association. The committee can present certain findings and it will be a help, and may possibly save a good deal of time in discussion. I think the committee will have the confidence of the association, and it would certainly facilitate matters very much and save a good deal of time. I see no reason why there should be a reconsideration. If the committee can not report by tomorrow morning, then let the association take it up.

If there is any gentleman here who is not in a position to take up the matter now and discuss it because he has not some of the material he requires, it certainly seems to me that you should give him an opportunity to be heard. I think Mr. Forsyth is justified in characterizing this as "snap judgment." If I was appointed a member of such a committee I would feel that I had not been treated right by the association if the matter was brought up in this manner. I think when a committee has once been appointed for this purpose it should be given a show, at least. It seems to me under the circumstances, that you should proceed in a fair and deliberate manner, and I am opposed to reconsideration unless it is stipulated that the discussion on the report of the executive committee will be deferred until some other time.

The motion to reconsider was then put and carried.

MR. FORSYTH—I now move you, Mr. President, that the report of the executive committee be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

MR. SWANNELL—I offer as an amendment that it be postponed until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, and made a special order for that hour.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Forsyth and the report of the committee made a special order for tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

MR. PRESIDENT—If there are no delegates here from other state conventions, or to other associations, the next order of business will be the report of the committee on legislature, Mr. Ebert, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

To the Officers and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee has no cause for complaint, that it has not had the opportunity to expend thought or time in attending to its prescribed duties since its appointment.

The first occasion that presented itself was attending a convention on pure food and drugs at the University of Illinois, Champaign. The call was made for the purpose of drafting a bill for passage by the legislature to regulate the purity of food and drugs. This conference was largely composed of delegates representing the different interests that enter into the production, manufacture and sale of food and drink, and there seemed a unanimous desire and voice that such regulation by law was an urgent necessity, and as one speaker forcibly put it, "Illinois is the dumping ground and Chicago the distributing point of all that is vile and bad in food and drink." We who represented drugs, with the troubles of our Ohio conferees in mind, and not believing a State Food Commissioner just the suitable official for placing the standard of purity or regulating the traffic in drugs, chemical and medicinal substances, took the position before the convention that no such a condition existed in drugs; that if the people were willing to pay for a pure article it was obtainable, and that the present pharmacy law provided for a standard and purity of drugs and medicines, and therefore we did not consider any additional legislation, as far as drugs were concerned, necessary.

However, although we were not in seeming sympathy with the object of the call for the convention, it, the convention, saw fit to honor us with membership on the committee for drafting the proposed bill, and we accepted the position, as we felt that thereby we could best serve the interests of the drug trade of Illinois. This proved to be so, for when the committee met for drafting the proposed food and drug bill, we succeeded in having all reference to drugs omitted from the draft of the bill, and as it was passed by the legislature and has become a law of the state, we can be congratulated that we have estopped this additional legislation and hope you will approve of the position your committee took in the matter.

At the time the undersigned committee were notified of their appointment your secretary furnished us with the report of the previous committee on legislation and a transcript of the proceedings of the nineteenth annual meeting, held at Clifton Terrace, June 6, 7 and 8, 1898, bearing upon the discussions that ensued upon the reading of the report, and the conclusions arrived at and adopted by you. We also received instructions that we, the committee on legislation, prepare a draft of a bill embodying the items adopted by you, and present the same to the general assembly at its forty-first session for passage, and thus correct to some extent the imperfections of the present law.

Your committee fully realized the importance of the instructions as imparted to us by the secretary, and at once took steps towards the drafting of a bill, as an amendment to the present pharmacy law, embodying the following additions and changes as presented by your previous committee on legislation, and adopted by you.

1. That in towns or cities of 3,000 inhabitants or over it shall be unlawful to sell or keep drugs, medicines, or poisons where groceries, provisions, vegetables, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes are kept or sold.

2. The owner of a pharmacy or drug store to be a registered pharmacist.

3. The time experience clause to be eliminated.

4. The apprentice clause to be mandatory, and a penalty attached; one dollar annual registration to be charged.

5. The board of pharmacy not to hold more than four meetings a year, two in Chicago and two in Springfield.

6. The name of the registered pharmacist to be over the outside of the door and visible from the street.

7. No permits to be issued within a radius of five miles of a registered pharmacist, and the fee increased to one dollar.

8. The law should be more specific, so that it will be unnecessary for the board to make rulings on the different sections.

9. We also recommend that in case the candidate fails to pass the board examination, the fee be not returned.

10. That attendance at a recognized college or school of pharmacy be credited to an amount not to exceed one year on the time required for experience in pharmacy.

During our attendance on committee work on the draft of a pure food bill, we had occasion to visit the state capitol in the early part of the session of the legislature, and having in mind the proposed changes to the pharmacy law, we called upon some of our druggist colleagues who were members of the general assembly, to lay before them your wishes, and take council with them how and in what manner to proceed for the introduction and passage of the proposed amendments. At this interview we were informed that bills were already in course of preparation for amending the present pharmacy law, and would be introduced in the lower house in a few days. This was startling news to us, and we stated that we represented the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association as its committee on legislation, to whom had been intrusted the securing of additional legislation to the present pharmacy law, and that we were drafting a bill for this purpose, and that it seemed proper that any draft of bills ere they be introduced for passage be shown and submitted to us, so that there may arise no misunderstanding or antagonism among those who are friendly to pharmacy. Mr. Albert J. Kettering, representing the first senatorial district, responded by saying that he had charge of these bills, that they were prepared by the instructions of Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg and R. C. Frerksen, and that the sought for legislation was for the best interests of the drug trade, and for this reason he could not see what difference it made whether or not the same were submitted to an appointed committee, who most likely did not have any better

judgment on the subject than those from whom the bills emanated. However, he said he would consult the gentlemen and possibly the bills would be submitted to us prior to the introduction. Mr. George H. Harris, a member representing the eleventh senatorial district, and a pharmacist, who overheard the conversation, said to your committee that he did not uphold the position taken by his colleague Kettering, that Mr. Frerksen and Mr. Hallberg had called upon him to enlist his support for the proposed enactments, but that he did not approve of the same, as he did not consider that they were for the best interests of the drug business, and he did not favor legislation that represented only the opinion of one or two, when it involved the interests of thousands of persons. He also assured us that he would be pleased to cooperate with the committee in every possible way to preserve the best interests of pharmacy.

This action on the part of Messrs. Hallberg, Frerksen and Kettering was a revelation to your committee, and they waited patiently for the introduction of their measures, which took place January 31, 1899, Mr. Kettering introducing in the House, Bill No. 231, entitled "A Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of compounds or preparations of drugs or chemicals which may be poisonous or deleterious to health," a copy of which is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail any compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals for use as a medicine either internally or externally unless the same shall have been compounded or prepared by the person making such sale, or unless the manufacturer of such compound or preparation shall have complied with the provisions of this act, except upon the written order or prescription of a physician or surgeon duly authorized to practice the profession of medicine or surgery. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture of any compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals for use as a medicine, either internally or externally, which is to be sold at retail to consumers or users thereof by persons other than such manufacturer, shall, upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars, be permitted to file with the board of pharmacy a statement of the following facts: (1) The name under which such compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals is to be sold; (2) the names and quantities of the ingredients composing such compound or preparation; (3) the method or process by which such compound or preparation is compounded or prepared; (4) the quantities or doses in which such compound or preparation is to be administered.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the board of pharmacy to examine all statements filed under the provisions of this act, and, in case it appears from any such statement that the compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals therein described does not contain any drug or chemical which is poisonous or deleterious to health in the quantity or doses in which such compound or preparation is to be administered, the board of pharmacy shall prepare and deliver to such manufacturer filing such statement a certificate signed by the members of the board of pharmacy and attested by its secretary, which certificate shall set forth the fact that such manufacturer of such compound or preparation has complied with this act, and that such compound or preparation, giving its name, may be sold at retail by persons other than such manufacturer without the written order or prescription of a physician or surgeon, as required by the first section of this act, for a period of one year from the date of such certificate.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, or corporation to whom a certificate has been issued under the provisions of section 3 of this act shall, upon the expiration of such certificate and from year to year, be entitled to a renewal of such certificate upon the payment of a fee of five dollars and by filing with the board of pharmacy a statement of the following facts: (1) That no change has been made in the ingredients as named in the statement upon which the original certificate was issued; (2) that the quantities or method of compounding or preparing such ingredients has not been changed.

SEC. 5. Every person, firm, or corporation to whom a certificate has been issued under the provisions of this act shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, packet, box, vial, or other receptacle in which any compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals may be contained for the purpose of sale at retail by any person other than such manufacturer a label upon which shall be printed the following words: "Notice—The manufacturer of this medicine has complied with the laws of the State of Illinois." Any person, firm, or corporation who shall affix or cause to be affixed to any bottle, packet, box, vial, or other receptacle in which any compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals is contained for the purpose of sale at retail by any person other than the manufacturer thereof the notice herein provided for without having first complied with the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 6. Whenever the board of pharmacy shall have reason to believe that the statement filed by any manufacturer is untrue in any respect, the board of pharmacy shall transmit such statement to the

secretary of the faculty of the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, with a request that a sample of the compound or preparation described in such statement be procured and chemically and microscopically examined; and thereupon the said secretary of the faculty of the school of pharmacy shall cause a chemical and microscopical examination of such compound or preparation to be made by some member or members of the faculty of said school of pharmacy. A full and complete report of the results and facts disclosed by such examination shall be prepared and signed by the member or members of said faculty making such examination, and such report shall be transmitted by the said secretary of said faculty to the board of pharmacy. If such report of examination shall show that the statement filed by any manufacturer is untrue, either as to the ingredients composing the compound or preparation described in such statement, or as to the method or process of compounding or preparing the same, the board of pharmacy shall refuse to issue a certificate to the manufacturer filing such false statement, and, if a certificate shall have been already issued, the board of pharmacy shall revoke such certificate and the same shall be of no further force or effect: *Provided*, that any manufacturer who has been refused a certificate or whose certificate has been revoked under the provisions of this section, shall, upon the payment of a penalty of one hundred dollars and upon filing with the board of pharmacy a true and correct statement as provided by section 2 of this act, be entitled to a certificate in the same manner as if such false statement had not been made.

SEC. 7. One-half of all fees, fines and penalties accruing under this act shall go to the board of pharmacy to defray the expenses of the board of pharmacy in the same manner as fees and penalties provided by existing laws, and the other half shall go to the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, to defray the expenses of making the examinations herein provided to be made.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way removing or modifying any restrictions or regulations imposed by existing laws upon persons selling drugs or poisons.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall apply to nor in any way interfere with the practice of any physician, or prevent him from supplying his patients such articles as may seem to him proper; nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any wholesale druggist.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture of compounds or preparation of drugs or chemicals outside the State of Illinois complying with the provisions herein contained, and any such manufacturer residing or doing business outside the State of Illinois shall be entitled to the same privileges as manufacturers in the State of Illinois may enjoy under the provisions herein contained.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to any compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals which may be compounded or prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia, the Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, or the National Formulary, when such compound or preparation is sold under the name by which the same is described in such United States Pharmacopœia, the Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, or National Formulary.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act shall be in force and effect on and after the first day of October, A.D., 1899.

From the title of this bill your committee had no means of judging what its effect would be on the existing pharmacy law, or its real purport towards the drug business, and as we were not able to get a copy we had to await its being put in print, which was nearly two weeks after its introduction. During this interval the same bill was introduced by Senator Bollinger, of the forty-eighth senatorial district, in the senate, and became known as Senate Bill No. 236. As soon as we obtained the printed bill a meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association was called. Mr. Kettering was represented by his attorney, and, after a full discussion of the merits of the same, it was unanimously resolved that the bill should be vigorously opposed.

Your committee issued a circular letter, which was mailed to one or more members of our organization in each county of the state, asking them to exert themselves with their fellow-druggists of the county to write to their respective representatives and senators of the district to oppose the passage of the bill.

The circular letter referred to was as follows:

DEAR SIR—There are two bills pending in the State Legislature which would vitally affect the interests of the retail druggists. One is House Bill No. 231; the other is Senate Bill No. 236. These bills are identical in every important respect and have the same title, to-wit: "A Bill for an Act to Regulate and Restrict the Sale of Compounds or Preparations of Drugs or Chemicals which may be Poisonous or Deleterious to Health."

On their face these bills seem to be in the interest of the retail druggists, and against the manufacturers of patent medicines; but a study of their provisions shows that they would in fact be very detrimental to the retail drug trade. The bills seek to force every manufacturer of medicines (except such medicines as are sold at retail by the manufacturer himself,) to submit his formula for approval to the state board of pharmacy. While this provision would allow a druggist to manufacture and sell medicine to his own customers without furnishing his formula to the board of pharmacy, yet, if he permitted a single package of his own manufacture to be sold by any other person than himself, he would be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a heavy fine. On the other hand, if he submits his formula to the board, he must pay \$25 cash and \$5 each year thereafter.

At the same time that these bills hamper and restrict the druggist, they permit doctors to prescribe and sell all kinds of medicine, no matter whether the manufacturers have filed the formula with the pharmacy board or not. It is easy to foresee the result of such a law. While it would, undoubtedly, interfere to some extent with the large manufacturers of patent medicines, yet they could still sell their goods. The only difference would be that *those drug stores which are run by physicians* would thereafter have a complete monopoly of this branch of the business. In other words, through the operation of the proposed law, a large part of the retail drug trade would be immediately withdrawn from the regular drug stores and concentrated in the hands of some doctor in every community, who would, in many cases, be little more than an agent of the manufacturer.

It is also a serious question whether the bill would not open the door to the sale of medicines by any person, whether a registered pharmacist or not; provided only that the formula provision has been complied with; and there are other objections to it which it is hardly necessary to enumerate.

At a meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, on the 14th inst., House Bill No. 231 was fully discussed, and it was unanimously resolved that the bill should be vigorously opposed.

We think it is highly important that these bills should be defeated; and to aid in securing this result you are hereby appointed a special committeeman from your county to present to your senator and members of the legislature, such letters from druggists as can be obtained, urging them to oppose these bills.

We hope you will immediately write a letter to your senator and each member from your district, and that you will get as many druggists in your county as possible to write similar letters. It would be better if each one could write a letter in his own hand; but to save trouble for those who cannot spare the time for this, we enclose a form of letter, which, if properly dated, addressed, signed and mailed to the senators and members, may serve the purpose.

There is already enough pharmacy law in Illinois to hamper the retail drug trade without laying any more legislative burdens upon us.

We hope you will take this matter up immediately, and kindly acknowledge receipt of this communication by return mail.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT E. EBERT, Chairman, 426 State St., Chicago,

LOUIS LEHMAN, 1229 N. Halsted St., Chicago,

GEO. F. BARTH, North Alton.

Committee on Legislation.

Then rapidly followed the introduction of House Bill No. 593, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of patent and proprietary compounds," House Bill No. 613, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Illinois," and House Bill No. 676, for an act to amend the act entitled "The practice of pharmacy in Illinois."

On the receipt of copies of these bills your committee immediately issued another circular letter, and mailed the same to the pharmacists of the state, calling attention to the features of these bills which were diametrically opposed to the best interests of the drug trade of this state, and requested a general opposition on their part to the passage of these proposed laws.

The circular letter addressed to the druggists of the state on the subject of these bills was as follows:

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the State Pharmaceutical Association, we earnestly ask you to oppose the following measures pending in the State Legislature:

House Bill No. 676, For an act to amend section 2 of an act entitled, "The Practice of Pharmacy in Illinois," approved May 30, 1881, as amended by an act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889.

House Bill No. 613, For an act to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois," approved May 30, 1881, as amended by an act approved June 4, 1889, as amended by an act in force July 1, 1895.

House Bill No. 593, For an act to regulate the sale of patent and proprietary compounds.

House Bill No. 676 proposes to amend section 2 of the existing pharmacy law by the addition of a proviso allowing all licensed physicians who have practiced medicine eight years or more and who are forty years of age, to practice pharmacy without passing any examination or proving their qualifications in any way. We submit that the physicians of this state have very exceptional privileges under the pharmacy law, and in many respects enjoy a complete monopoly, and that there is absolutely no good reason for extending their prerogatives and opening the practice of pharmacy to men who have not complied with the present law.

House Bill No. 613 proposes sweeping changes in the pharmacy law, letting down all the bars, allowing the indiscriminate sale in all retail stores (other than drug stores) throughout the state, not only of all patent and proprietary remedies, but practically of all drugs and medicines except those specially compounded upon the prescription of a physician, and generally making radical changes in the law, not in the interest of the public health, and not demanded by any consideration of the public welfare, besides greatly adding to the salaries and expenses necessary to the carrying out of the law.

House Bill No. 593 would prohibit the sale of all domestic and proprietary remedies unless the package or bottle is accompanied by a printed statement of the formula by which the article is manufactured. A large part of the drug business consists in the sale of these remedies, and not less than fifty or fifty-five per cent of the stock carried in the average drug store consists of this class of goods.

Nearly every druggist in the state puts up some domestic remedy of his own manufacture, which under the provisions of this law, would have to be accompanied by the formula. This would be a constant source of harassment to the druggists throughout the state in connection with their own remedies, while, on the other hand, the medicines of the large manufacturers, the formulas of which are either protected by patent or by the fact that the process is known only to themselves, and which they will naturally refuse to divulge, would be necessarily withdrawn from this state. But this latter class of remedies could still be sold through the mail order system (direct from the place of manufacture in other states), or by druggists just across the state line, who would thus reap a harvest of business at the expense of the druggist of this state. Such a law would destroy a large volume of our legitimate business for all time, and a further effect of the bill would be to destroy a large part of the value of all stock in the hands of the retail trade in this state and undisposed of by January 1, 1900.

We know of no public demand for such a law, which would not only inflict great injury to the drug trade, but would also entail serious hardship upon the people who live in sparsely settled neighborhoods and who depend largely upon domestic remedies for their home use.

We respectfully submit that, while the present pharmacy law is by no means perfect, and might be improved, yet there is nothing in the foregoing bills offering any improvement whatever. On the contrary, these bills, if passed, would result in very great injustice, not only to the druggists but to the people.

These bills do not emanate from the druggist of this state. At a meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, held March 28, it was unanimously resolved that the legislature be requested not to disturb the present pharmacy law at this time. In this request we most heartily concur. Very respectfully,

ALBERT E. EBERT,

Chairman, 426 State St., Chicago.

LOUIS LEHMAN,

1229 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

GEORGE F. BARTH, North Alton.

Committee on Legislation.

Your committee not feeling fully satisfied that everything had been done that could be done to prevent this proposed infamous legislation, decided to again visit the state capitol and consult with such of the colleague members as felt disposed to do right by the drug trade of the state. Accordingly Messrs. Lehman and Ebert went to Springfield in the first week of April, called upon the seven pharmacist members of the legislature, consisting of Messrs. Trowbridge, Poole, Purdunn, Garver, Bush, Harris, and Kettering, and arranged to meet in the office of the board of pharmacy on April 5 at 2 o'clock p.m. The meeting took place, all being present with the exception of Mr. Kettering, who sent no word or excuse for his absence. Your committee presented to the meeting the conditions that confronted pharmacy by the proposed bills and asked the aid of the colleagues in defeating such legislation. It is with great pleasure that your committee reports that a unanimous pledge on the part of the members present was given to your committee that nothing on their part should be left undone to prevent the proposed legislation, and that the promise was carried out in good faith by these honorable representatives it is sufficient for your committee to report that not one of these proposed iniquitous bills ever saw day light, but were killed in committee. On the day we met, Representative Purdunn appeared before the committee on judiciary, to whom House Bill No. 676 had been referred, the purport of which was to allow the registration of doctors under the pharmacy act without any further qualifications than that of being forty years of age and having practiced medicine for eight years, and made such a strong argument against this measure that the committee unanimously voted No; and so the good work went on, and the question arises, since the battle is all over, what were these bills born for when they were killed in "borning?"

Bills that were passed and have become laws, and in which we had some interest were Senate Bill No. 394, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois," etc., and the Pure Food bill. The medical practice act that was in force was not just to the practice of pharmacy. We have in this new law a clause "that nothing in the act shall interfere with laws regulating the practice of pharmacy." We are under obligations to Secretary Fleury for the insertion of this clause. The Pure Food bill we have already referred to and have not to fear any additional trouble from this direction.

In closing this report we wish to thank the druggists of this state for their hearty support of the committee in its work to stave off legislation for which there was no demand, either by the public, the medical profession, or the drug trade of this state. After the issuing of our circular letters, each day brought us such numerous letters of commendation and the promise of aid for the work we were engaged in, that it was a real pleasure to be in the position in which we had been placed, and while we hope that we may not be threatened again with such efforts for unjust legislation, yet should it occur, we would be most willing to do our part in defeating it, for we know that our cause was just and we had the druggists of the state with us.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. EBERT, Chairman,

GEORGE F. BARTH,

LOUIS LEHMAN,

Committee on Legislation.

On motion of Mr. Mathison the report of the committee was received.

THE PRESIDENT—The report of the committee is now before you and is open for discussion.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I move its adoption, and would like to say a few words.

MR. BARTELLS—I would like to add that the thanks of the association be extended to the committee for its good work.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—Mr. Ebert refers to me as being more or less associated with the introduction of these bills. I would like to ask him which one he has reference to. One bill I plead guilty to, but no more.

MR. EBERT—All the bills with the exception of the one that came from Representative Lee, with regard to the doctors. I was notified by one of our members in Jackson county that this bill would be introduced. Mr. Kettering told me distinctly that he was conferring with Messrs. Hallberg and Frerksen with regard to this legislation, and that they were giving him the points. I was told by Mr. Garver

and other members of the house, that these bills all emanated from the same source. I am simply making a statement of what I learned at Springfield, that Hallberg, and Frerksen were at the bottom of this legislation; it seems they are in favor of it, but for what purpose, I do not know. I do not know what purpose they had in interfering with the work of the committee.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I think Mr. Ebert will certainly agree to the statement that past experience in legislation would suggest that I would be the last man to interfere with a legislative committee. On former occasions when I was on the committee, I have resented interference from others, and when not on the committee I have also resented interference from others with the committee. There is one thing, however, which as a member of this association I shall always endeavor to follow to the best of my ability, and that is, whenever I come in contact with a representative who is a pharmacist, if I have any influence with him I talk to him upon the improvement of legislation, and it is in this position that I met Mr. Kettering and called upon Mr. Harris. If Mr. Ebert remembers rightly, last fall I used to see him almost every day for awhile, and constantly would bring up this question of the proposed legislation. He was advised that the faculty of the school of pharmacy had taken up this matter. They were interested in it and formulated a number of changes, which, from their standpoint, they thought ought to be incorporated in the law, and which were not in conflict with the instructions of the legislative committee of last year. The dean of the faculty was ordered to present a draft of these amendments to Mr. Ebert, and I think he did. In the meantime Mr. Ebert told me that Mr. Kettering had said to him that he was going to introduce a bill and I was to be the author of it. I told Mr. Ebert at the time that I had, in discussing this matter with Mr. Kettering, said to him that I would furnish him with the amendments which we thought were desirable. Mr. Kettering jumped at the conclusion that I was going to furnish him with an entire bill, while I did not have that in mind. As soon, however, as Mr. Ebert reported to me that Mr. Kettering was under the impression that I was to be the sponsor of the bill, I conferred with him and told him that I could not furnish him with any copies of these proposed amendments. I told Mr. Ebert that I would do this, but whether I reported to him afterwards that I had done it, I do not remember. I have a copy of the amendments that were adopted, to be referred to Mr. Ebert as chairman, by the faculty of the school, and I have not seen any bills introduced covering these amendments, nor have I seen any bill introduced, based upon the instructions given to the committee at the last annual meeting. As to any other bills, I have no responsibility or association with, except the one which does not necessarily come within the purview of the association, only indirectly, and that is the bill with regard to proprietary medicines.

A gentleman who was interested in getting up this bill came to me and wanted some information upon the features of it. I made a provisional draft of a bill regulating the sale of proprietary medicines, which embodied all the essential features of the French pharmacy law, as copied by me from the French Codex. After this passed out of my hands there were a great many additions to it. For example, I had it that the state board of pharmacy should have charge of this matter. This was changed and the bill provided that the examination should be made under the direction of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois. Now I certainly would stand up for the board of pharmacy. I did not know anything about this until I received a copy of the bill. After having gotten this up I had nothing more to do with it. I did not visit Springfield in behalf of this measure. There was a brand new pharmacy bill introduced by Senator Bollinger, but the first I knew of it was when I got a copy of it. When we turned the amendments over to Mr. Ebert, as chairman, our work ceased, and I could not get Mr. Day to follow the matter up, or any one of the faculty. They said we have done our duty in presenting these matters to Mr. Ebert, and let him, as chairman, take care of it. I teetotally deny any connection with any legislation except in so far as it applies to these particular amendments.

While I have not the honor of being a representative in the general assembly and therefore could not be sponsor for this patent medicine bill, it would have been my high ambition to be the sponsor of it with some features eliminated. Unless the pharmacists of this state do something to control the proprietary medicines they will in a very short time be in a precarious predicament. St. Louis has been organizing and all but four of the druggists signed an agreement, when immediately the attorney-general of Missouri proceeded against the organization under the anti-trust law. That has always been the trouble with regard to this patent medicine. Whenever there is an agreement, and you know you can not control the situation without organization, proceedings are immediately instituted under the anti-trust law.

If you cannot protect yourselves where are you going to get relief? You can only get it by curbing the patent medicines, and the only means that is within your reach is such legislation as was proposed in this bill. This is the kind of legislation they have now in every country on the continent of Europe, even in Turkey, and in South America they have legislation of this character. Any one who has studied this bill will acknowledge the fact that it exempts any pharmacists owning medicines, the formulas of which are recognized in the pharmacopœias. It only applied to "patent medicines," the composition of which is unknown. I want you to understand that I am opposed to patent medicines, and have been for twenty years. I have devoted a great deal of my time to it in former years and have

done all I could to antagonize it. I have done as much as any other man in this association to give it a weapon to fight patent medicines. Now, with all this work, it would have been my crowning ambition to have been the sponsor of such a measure as was proposed. Until something of that kind is obtained, or until we have an opportunity to do something, we will never get relief.

In conclusion, I want to say that I defy any one to prove that I had the slightest connection with any legislation except the amendments referred to, and the patent medicine bill.

MR. FRERKSEN—Supplementing briefly what Professor Hallberg has said, with a few remarks about the Kettering bill, which seems to act like a red rag on Mr. Ebert: I hold in my hand the Alumni Report of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for February, 1899. On the frontispiece it contains a very fine picture of the Hon. A. E. Ebert, and on another page a synopsis of the events of his life. It seems from the reading of it that they have been trying to amend the pharmacy law in Pennsylvania, and especially the poison section. In the trouble they had they called upon prominent pharmacists to give their opinion as to the amendment, and this is what Mr. Charles T. George, of Harrisburg, secretary of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Examining Board has to say about it:

"I think that it is criminal to allow the sale of patent medicines which contain such narcotics as opium, morphine, cocaine, acetanilide, antipyrine and many other dangerous remedies, which should only be prescribed or administered by physicians—by those who can fully understand and appreciate the dangers of placing remedies such as I have mentioned—in the hands of the uneducated for self-medication. I consider it a crime for the commonwealth to permit the unrestrained sale of all patent and proprietary remedies containing narcotics and powerful and concentrated remedies of all kinds. Take, for example, one of the prominent tonics extensively advertised and sold by patent medicine men to the general public, containing phosphorus, tincture of *ignatia amara*, tincture of *nux vomica*, etc. What a dangerous remedy that is to place in the hands of people who naturally look upon all remedies of that class as harmless. The many headache and neuralgia powders and pills containing antipyretics, and the large number of catarrh powders and snuffs containing cocaine and morphine, are dangerous because they are not used under the observation of physicians. No one is able to measure the mischief that is being done to the innocent public by the indiscriminate sale of these criminally dangerous remedies, and a stop cannot be called too quickly upon so great a crime against the public."

All over the United States efforts in the line of this bill have been made, and I think Mr. Ebert does not understand the purport of the bill when he makes accusations as he has made. The theory of the

bill is that the health of the public should be protected from injury by means of secret remedies, a principle long recognized by every pharmacist and physician in America; but America is the only country where the patent medicine men have been able to defeat any legislation tending to correct the evil. When a druggist compounds a medicine, or has it compounded for him under his directions, he puts his name on the bottle and the medicine goes to the people with the guarantee of the druggist as to its value. If that medicine does harm to a patient, the druggist is held responsible for the injury if the medicine is not properly prepared, or if it contains ingredients which are harmful. With the proprietary preparation, however, this is not so. The druggist does not compound it; he does not know its contents; he has no means of ascertaining its contents, and consequently no one is responsible. The manufacturer is not a resident of the state and can not be reached. Under this bill if a medicine is injurious it can not be sold. The board of pharmacy stands between the public and the injurious patent medicine.

Under this bill the rights of the druggist are as follows:

Section 1 of the bill, in providing a penalty for the unlawful sale of medicines, provides that the penalty shall be imposed when any person sells medicines at retail without complying with the law, unless it shall be upon a physician's prescription, or "unless the same shall have been compounded or prepared by the person making such sale." This provision was designed to exempt the druggist from the operations of the bill under the theory that as the only purpose is to prevent secrecy and fix responsibility, the druggist knew what his medicines contained and was responsible therefor, and, consequently the filing of the formula in such cases was neither necessary nor could it be of any benefit. This provision exempts everything prepared by the druggist. As the only object is to prevent secrecy, or where secrecy is allowed, to definitely fix the responsibility, the only requirement is that the druggist shall be the guarantor of the article. It is not necessary that he do the manual work of compounding; he can do this or he can have others do the work for him. Either one of these cases exempts the medicine from the operation of the bill, as it achieves the object of fixing responsibility for injury.

The bill provides for registration of formula of all proprietary medicines. It specifically exempts those goods which are put up by the druggist, and its only effect will be to require registration of those medicines which are strictly proprietary remedies. All preparations which are in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia, the Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, or the National Formulary are exempt, as the composition of these preparations are well known and are the result of research and experience.

If any druggist or any other person engages in the business of putting up proprietary remedies for general sale the bill provides

that they must be registered. This is necessary since any bill which exempted a certain class of persons would be unconstitutional because of its being class legislation. But the druggists who are engaged in this business are a very small proportion of the druggists of Illinois, certainly not one per cent, and as the bill is directly in the interest of the other ninety-nine per cent it should have the support of every druggist in this state.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I think that I have a right to ask Mr. Ebert for a further explanation. It seems that the general tenor of his explanation thus far is not quite sufficient to exonerate me. But if he does not consent to any further explanation I shall have to be satisfied.

The report of the committee on legislation was then adopted without further discussion.

THE PRESIDENT—The next thing in order is the report of the committee on papers and queries, Mr. Vonachen, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND QUERIES.

MR. F. H. VONACHEN, of Peoria—Your committee on papers and queries begs leave to report that it has arranged for the presentation of the following papers: The Examination of Some Commercial Pharmaceuticals, by Prof. David L. Davoll, of the Northwestern School of Pharmacy; Concerning the Differentiation of Animal and Vegetable Contamination in Potable Water and Sewage, by Mr. R. T. Eaton, a student at the Northwestern School of Pharmacy; A Process for the Rapid Assay of Spirits Ethyl Nitrite, by Mr. A. C. Koch, a student at the Northwestern School of Pharmacy; Think on These Things, by Mr. L. C. Deck, of Girard.

The committee recommends that time be allotted for these papers this afternoon, if possible, as the students who are here have an examination at the Northwestern School of Pharmacy this evening.

MR. MATHISON—I move that the papers be received and printed in the proceedings.

MR. CULVER—The papers should be read before this meeting. We should not ask these gentlemen to write papers and then refuse to listen to the reading of them.

MR. VONACHEN—These gentlemen have spent time and money in preparing these papers and in coming here to read them. They are concise and will occupy but a short time.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I think I understand Mr. Mathison's desire in this matter. Occasionally a paper is presented to this association, as well as all other associations, which is of a didactic character,

which is unusually long, which does not represent any practical points, and which is perhaps wearisome to a great many of the members. We had one of those papers last year. Mr. Vonachen has had considerable experience in this line, and if he says these papers are brief and present some good ideas which will be of benefit to the coming pharmacists, I think we can safely trust him. This association has suffered more from statements abroad that there is not a great deal of pharmaceutical work done here than it has from the representations which were made this morning.

On motion of Mr. Dyche, forty minutes were allotted for the reading of all the papers.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear Professor Davoll.

AN EXAMINATION OF SOME COMMERCIAL PHARMACEUTICALS.

BY DAVID L. DAVOLL, JR.

Some of the examinations of commercial pharmaceuticals reported in this paper, have been conducted during the past year in the routine analysis of samples submitted the author for opinion as to genuineness. Others, and an important part, have been collected by students from sources of supply for the general public, including department stores, "cut-rate" stores, and grocers. Our object has been to present to the representative pharmacists of this state the actual condition of some of the products sold in their name, and to leave that of the greater number of others, which time and circumstances have prevented our examining to be inferred. The writer believes that the premium set upon legitimate service in the dispensing of drugs is not sufficiently high; that the conscientious pharmacist is subjected to unfair competition. He is unable to meet the retail prices of the "cut-rate" store even when it comes to prescriptions, and yet he knows that every competitor must get a living. It is believed, also, that every true pharmacist would be only too glad to throw off the incubus of the many odds and ends he is compelled to carry and the trifling services he is obliged to render and confine himself to the strictly pharmaceutical side of his calling. With the present method of conducting a successful business, it would be too idealistic to claim that this is to come as a whole, at least, not at once. Emancipation from the danger that threatens our profession is necessarily slow, even if we all put the shoulder to the wheel, but what progress will we make, if, knowing the causes to be pursued wherein the remedy lies, we remain apathetic, or procrastinate? There are many individuals who have gained an entrance to this profession who have entirely lost sight of the old traditions that governed the pharmacist in the performance of his duties.

The sin of omission commences at the beginning if an imperfectly educated apprentice is permitted to enter your employ. An intelligent boy with a strong public school education, supplemented by the professional teaching which the pharmacist is in duty bound to see that he gets, is the surest guarantee that the honor and high standard of excellence will be maintained through him. Get young men into your business who can be influenced by these sentiments and you will not only have a stronger working force for good, but your numbers will be less. There is another phase of the question. The physician and the public depend upon all having a legal right to the title of "registered pharmacist" to supply them with pure drugs of the required or recognized potency. The physician has, for some time, insisted upon a standardized product, and has sent to those places where it is sure to be found. The public cannot exhibit this fine discrimination, but it is probable that laws will soon be in force for its protection in the line of food stuffs as well as medicines. From considerations of humanity, as well as a matter of sound business policy, every pharmacist should make it his first duty to supply exactly what is called for, either as fixed by the U.S.P. requirements, or as mentioned above, by some generally recognized authority when not covered by the U.S.P.

REPORT UPON SAMPLES ANALYZED.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi—Three samples, representing as many large consignments, gave respectively 9.35, 9.28, and 9.20 per cent. Mr. C. E. Smith finds that 950 to 970 grammes should be made from the U.S.P. quantities instead of 1,000 grammes, as directed. That is to say, the full quantity should be made up and before adding the final quantity of syrup, a rapid assay should be made, after which it can be diluted with the syrup to give the 10 per cent product. Samples like the above should be rejected.

Coccus—The bugs purchased were very suspicious looking, separating a quantity of insoluble powder upon maceration with alcohol and water. The U.S.P. is very generous in its stipulations as to ash, allowing 5 per cent. These bugs gave 68 per cent (!) ash, which upon further examination proved to be barium sulphate. A tincture of cochineal purchased was of good depth of color and free from Brazil Wood, as indicated by the lime-test.

Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi—Of seven samples examined by the gasometric method of the U.S.P., not one was found that could be said to approach the official strength. Three samples were *absolutely lacking* in nitrite, and the remaining four gave results as follows: 2.60, 2.45, 2.03, and 1.90 per cent. There is no valid excuse for this, as we have been told very often how this important pharmaceutical may be prepared so as to keep a reasonable length of time. It should be made often, in small amount, and properly preserved. Occasional testing

may be performed with practically no expense. The U.S.P. method of assay is easy of execution.

Magnesia—Of three samples examined, one conformed to all of the requirements of the U.S.P. Two gave such pronounced effervescence that they were subjected to ignition at a low red heat in a porcelain crucible, losing thereby 19 per cent and 20.32 per cent respectively. This will be seen to be much in excess of the U.S.P. requirements. Imperfect calcination or subsequent exposure would account for this.

Tinctura Iodi—We have reported in terms of per cent of what they should be; i.e. 7 grammes per 100 c. c. equivalent to 100 per cent strong. Eight samples were examined by the thiosulphate titration of the U.S.P., giving respectively: 49.71, 60.5, 91, 46, 86, 46, 75, and 74.57 per cent. The last two represented to large consignments, some months apart and from different sources. Some of the samples contained methyl alcohol, instead of ethyl alcohol, as a solvent. We think that an assay of this preparation should include a determination of hydriodic acid, as proposed and worked out by Nickerson.¹ In loss by exposure Ph. G. limits the allowable deficiency to 5 per cent of the official amount. Prof. A. B. Stevens reports that conversion of free iodine into free hydriodic acid, even to the extent of 1 to 2 per cent, may explain low percentages in commercial samples. While this may exonerate the manufacturer from any intent to defraud, the U.S.P. makes no allowance for such a change.

Mel—Two samples from pharmacists were found to be pure honey, while a third from a grocer was practically all glucose there having been scarcely any attempt made to simulate genuine honey in sensible properties. All of the tests of the U. S. P. were applied, due allowance being made for the several criticisms that have appeared respecting them. The precipitate of dextrine, was copious and sticky, not flocculent as is the albuminous precipitate from natural honey. A notable precipitate was thrown down by barium chloride.

Extractum Belladonnae Foliorum Alcoholicum—Two commercial samples in unbroken packages purporting to be of a certain assayed strength and from the same firm, gave duplicate assay respectively, 2.20, 2.187, and 2.94, 2.97 per cent. The method of VanLedden-Hulsebosch, as elaborated by Dr. Karl Schwickerath,² was employed, titrating the almost white alkaloid with tenth-normal acid and fiftieth-normal alkali, Hæmatoxylin in freshly prepared solution as indicator. While we are not prepared to adopt a tenth-normal acid as the limit of dilution, a twenty-fifth-normal is as advantageous as a fiftieth-normal so far as "end-reaction" is concerned. One of these extracts differed from the other in its deportment towards such solvents as alcohol,

1. Bull Ph. '93. 447.

2. Bull Ph. VII 534

chloroform and water, indicating that a foreign extract had been incorporated. This admixture is not believed to have interfered in the assay process. In the assay of belladonna plasters, where chloroform and alcohol are used, complications resulted. Arbitrary standards fixed by several producers can only be brought into uniformity by an official requirement, maintained by a standard assay process. An assayed strength means but little when the process is not stated. The same irregularity would hold to a varying extent depending upon whether the periodide, acidimetric or gravimetric method was employed in measurement.

Oleum Olivæ—Five samples were purchased from as many dealers, four of which were not olive oil but cotton seed oil. The fifth was composed of about equal parts green olive oil and cotton seed oil. The nitric acid and Becchis tests were first applied, when cotton seed oil was indicated. Suspicions were confirmed by determination of the Hübl iodine number, substantiated by unmistakable values given by specific gravity, Maumené's thermal reaction and titration for free fatty acids. Entire absence of free fatty acids in four samples was considered a good final test. Equal quantities of both oils can at best be only an approximation of the composition of the fifth sample, derived by figures obtained for the iodine value, specific gravity, and Maumené's test.

Potassii Bitartras—Three samples from as many sources were found to conform to the U.S.P. in every respect, being at least 99 per cent pure. Another sample, from a grocer, was adulterated to the extent of 52 per cent.

Equal credit with the writer is due to students L. E. Baugert, C. F. McLean, W. G. Merrill, and J. G. Shiek for contributions to the analytical data of this work.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—Have you found the Becchis test trustworthy?

PROFESSOR DAVOLL—Yes, sir.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I have been told by the bakers that this test is not reliable. If not, it would be very desirable to know it in the revision of the pharmacopœia. Becchis test is the principal color test in the pharmacopœia. It is assumed that it will prove the presence of one per cent of cotton seed oil in olive oil. Does your experience confirm that?

PROFESSOR DAVOLL—The nitric acid test is closer than the Becchis test. I also relied upon the reaction and upon specific gravity.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—It would require a very fine apparatus to detect the difference in specific gravity between cotton seed oil and olive oil. I am much interested in this test, and I hope the associa-

tion is also interested in it. By means of this test, which is very easy, it will enable you to tell in ten minutes the presence of cotton seed oil in olive oil.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear Mr. Eaton.

**CONCERNING THE DIFFERENTIATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATTER
IN POTABLE WATER AND IN SEWAGE.**

BY D. L. DAVOLL, JR., R. T. EATON, AND A. C. KOCH.

Oxygen-consuming power has almost invariably found a place in reports upon the sanitary condition of waters, but has never had much significance in itself. This uncertainty has been brought about by many conditions often present, which may so influence results as to render them practically meaningless. Frankland's combustion process is time-consuming; this together with its manipulative refinements excludes it from use. The oxygen consumed by any water under examination is supplied by a solution of potassium permanganate of standard strength. The amount of potassium permanganate so reduced depends, as we have said, upon many things besides the actual substances we desire to measure. Among these are (1) the presence of nitrites, ferrous compounds, and sulphur combined in forms other than sulphates; (2) the stage of decomposition of the organic matter, whereby the *same quantity* of organic matter would require different factors.

The reaction with either permanganate or dichromate (in acid solution) is known to be incomplete, which introduces another uncertainty and comparative results are all that have been expected. This plan of interpretation from comparative results, it must be understood, has been based upon the action of *either* oxidizer (and almost exclusively potassium permanganate) towards two or more waters and not upon the comparative action of *both* oxidizers upon one and the *same* water, until recently. It is this latter method of expressing results that forms the subject matter of this paper. This method originated with J. Barnes and he sought to distinguish between different kinds of organic matter by noting the comparative action of both oxidizers under certain fixed conditions. He expressed the results in the form of a ratio, obtained by dividing the amount of oxygen given up by the permanganate of potassium by the amount of oxygen given up by the chromic acid.

The following is quoted from Barnes's article: "It will be observed that the ratios for glycerol, starch, sugar, and gelatine are very low. Tannic acid, infusion of peat and urine give the highest ratios and albumen, and blood give ratios very similar to domestic sewage. The gelatine ratio is higher the more putrid the solution becomes." This variation is scarcely noticeable in the case of albu-

men, but if it does occur the tendency is the other way, *i. e.*, to be low. "It seems also remarkable that the oxidizability of these solutions to hot chromic acid does not increase as they become more putrid. The extent of the oxidation by means of the chromic acid method amounts, in the case of the albumenoids, gelatine, and albumen, to about 18 per cent and that of glycerol, sugar, and starch to from 80 to 95 per cent of what would be required to convert the whole of the carbon into carbon dioxide. As a measure for carbon it is very evident that this method is superior to the permanganic acid one, for although it does not yield an exact measurement for carbon in carbon compounds, yet, on the other hand, the permanganic acid process almost fails to yield this element in the cases of starch, sugar, and gelatine. It will be noticed by comparing the results given by different amounts of the same substance that the influence of mass is very obvious. In the chromic acid process the figures, as a rule, are higher the less the proportion of organic matter bears to the chromic acid. With the permanganic acid process, this is just the reverse. Whether this is owing to the loss of oxygen induced by peroxide of manganese, or whether oxidation proceeds more rapidly as manganous sulphate is formed, as in the well-known case of oxalic acid, are questions that I am at present unable to answer."

The solutions used in Barnes' method are the following:

Chromic Acid—6.2 grammes potassium dichromate are dissolved in water; 50 c.c. of strong sulphuric acid are then added and the whole made up to one litre.

Solution Ferrous Sulphate—18. grammes of crystalized ferrus sulphate are dissolved in a mixture of 100 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid and 200 c.c. of water; the cooled mixture is then diluted to 500 c.c. 10 c.c. of this mixture when added to 10 c.c. of the above chromic acid solution should yield a solution containing a little residual ferrosium. A solution containing so much free acid as here given changes in strength with extreme slowness. Woodman limits its keeping qualities to from two to three weeks.

Potassium Permanganate—A solution containing 4. grammes per litre.

Standard Potassium Permanganate for Titration—Prepared so as to contain 0.0005 grammes available oxygen in each c.c., and accurately standardized.

Strong Sulphuric Acid—Best commercial acid free from arsenic.

Dilute Sulphuric Acid—One volume of concentrated sulphuric acid is mixed with two volumes of distilled water. The hot mixture is then colored pink with a few drops of potassium permanganate and set aside to cool.

Permanganate Process [Barnes]—100 c.c. of the liquid to be tested or a smaller measured quantity made up to this volume with pure water, are placed in a stoppered bottle; 10 c.c. of dilute sulphuric acid are then added, and finally 10 c.c. of potassium permanganate [0.4 per cent]. The bottle is placed in a bath of water at 21° C. and allowed to remain two and one-half hours, maintaining the temperature by the occasional addition of hot or cold water, as necessary. Add, now, 10 c.c. of ferrous sulphate solution and after the liquid has become quite cold, titrate with the standard permanganate [each c.c. = 0.0005 grammes oxygen]. A blank test is made at the same time with 100 c.c. of pure water and the amount of standard permanganate used is deducted from that required in the actual test. A. G. Woodman applies the permanganate process ["according to Kubel's hot acid method"] as follows: Same as Barnes, only he adds 8 c.c. of sulphuric acid [1-3] and about 10 c.c. of $\frac{n}{100}$ permanganate or more if the water is highly colored. He uses a burette. The solution is heated to boiling and boiled for exactly five minutes, allowed to cool for one minute and the pink color then discharged by 10 c.c. of $\frac{n}{100}$ oxalic acid. It is then titrated with the $\frac{n}{100}$ permanganate to the usual faint pink color.

The Chromic Acid Process [Barnes]—Measure 50 c.c. of the liquid to be tested, or if a smaller amount is taken, it is made up to this volume with distilled water. Pour it into a flask of 300 c.c. capacity, add 25 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid by means of a graduated cylinder. After shaking, run in 10 c.c. of chromic acid solution, cover with a watch-glass, place upon a boiling water bath and allow it to remain one hour. Remove from the bath and set aside to cool for two or three minutes in a dish of cold water. Add 10 c.c. of the ferrous sulphate solution, pour in 500 c.c. of cold water and titrate with the standard permanganate until the green color changes to gray. A blank test is made in exactly the same way and at the same time with 50 c.c. of pure water in place of the solution of organic matter and the amount of permanganate used is deducted from that required in the actual test.

A. G. Woodman performs this test in almost exactly the same way, his variation probably having different effect as regards results. He employs a 250 c.c. flask, 20 c.c. of pure sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.84), titrates back with $\frac{n}{100}$ permanganate "until the edges of the solution are a faint pink."

In carrying out the experiments here included we have thought it advisable to first confine ourselves to a careful review of the important features of Barnes' work. This action on our part was brought about by our failure to get satisfactory results when following Woodman's modification. Our results were irregular and we have attributed it to the employment of heat in the permanganate pro-

cess. The extent of oxidizing action would be harder to control in this case as no two heatings could be exactly alike from the very nature of things. Again Dupré has commented upon the influence of chlorides when present in any considerable amount. It is probable that they would exert no influence at Barnes' temperature, but would seriously vitiate Woodman's figures. By working upon substances of definite composition like sugar, glycerol, and tannic acid, it is reasonable to suppose that our results would check up with Barnes, and we were much gratified to find such to be the case. Operating upon potable waters, sewage, infusion of autumn leaves, must give varying results, nevertheless such results should be within prescribed limits or differentiation is impossible. Woodman writes as follows: "First, the peaty waters give a ratio above 0.600; the sewage and sewage-contaminated waters give a ratio below 0.600, this apparently being the dividing line between the ratios of vegetable and animal matter."

In all this work pure water is prescribed for use in blanks. We may have been overcautious, but went so far as to make up all reagents with an absolutely pure water prepared by us.

The $\frac{n}{100}$ oxalic acid was prepared so as to keep almost indefinitely and that it did retain its full reducing powers for a long period was shown by occasional re-standardizations. The end-reaction in the dichromate must be carefully studied and practiced in order to be located correctly. Otherwise the limit of error in *safe* waters [safe from interpretation of other tests] is often enough to throw the nature of the organic matter in doubt. Chicago drinking water requires especial care on some days.

The following comprises our tabulated results:

DESCRIPTION OF WATER.	BARNES.				WOODMAN.							REMARKS.
	Per-manganic process.	Chromic process.	Resulting ratio.	Initial c. c.	Premanganic Process.			Chromic process.	Resulting ratio.	Stated by Barnes to be		
					Appearance after boiling five minutes.	C.C. permanganate.	C. c. oxalic acid.					
Cane sugar, 0.100 grammes in litre	BLANK.	1.40	1.97	0.028						0.021		
	Sample I	1.77	8.96									
Cane sugar, 0.100 grammes in litre; inverted by hot dilute sulphuric acid.	BLANK.	1.45	1.97	0.470				12.90			Woodman's one hundredth-normal permanganate was applied to 20 c. c. water instead of 100 c.c.	
	Sample I	8.65	9.60	35		36.90	18.20	63.45	0.889			
	" II	8.55	9.55	40		43.35	22.55	62.75				
Autumn leaves digested in organic-free water for seven months, then diluted, 50 c.c. in one litre.	BLANK.	1.40	1.80	0.417				11.90	0.733			
	Sample I	1.90	2.40	25	pink	80.15	33.15	15.65	0.706			
Autumn leaves digested in organic-free water for seven months, then diluted, 20 c. c. in one litre.	BLANK.	1.40	1.80					11.90				
	Sample I	1.57	2.12	10	pink	13.65	10.75	14.20	0.478			
	" II			0.285	"	13.20	10.30		0.467			
	" III			10	"	13.05	10.23		0.469			
20 c. c. urine diluted to one litre with organic-free water.	BLANK.	1.88	2.45					15.90				
	Sample I	10.25	9.05	50	brown MnO ₂	50.00	0.10	59.05	Unsat- isfactory.	0.021	Variable by Woodman's.	
	" II			0.634	"	74.05	14.00					
	" III			65	"	74.00	10.25					
10 c. c. urine diluted to one litre with organic-free water.	BLANK.	1.88	2.45					15.90				
	Sample I	6.38	5.90	35	brown MnO ₂	44.00	10.55	39.45				
	" II			0.637	"	56.30	21.25					
	" III			75	KMnO ₄ and MnO ₂	76.15	28.68		0.968			

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

[illegible]

In reviewing Barnes' work upon some of the more important substances, such as cane sugar, albumen, tannic acid, etc., it will be noticed that we get almost exactly the same results, urine being especially satisfactory in different dilutions. Fresh urine by Woodman's seemed to indicate vegetable contamination (?), but after seven days the ratio fell below 0.600, indicating animal. Autumn leaves in two dilutions gave low ratio by Barnes' method, while one was low by Woodman's, indicating animal, and the other high, indicating vegetable. Strong sewage from Chicago river was wholly unsatisfactory by Woodman's process, while diluted, results were capable of almost any interpretation, owing to the limit of error being so large.

The brief time that we have been able to devote to this work is our excuse for not having more data at hand, and therefore more conclusive results. So far as we have gone we are satisfied that our results are correct and upon that basis, and that only, do we feel justified in believing that neither Barnes' nor Woodman's methods are capable of giving results that mean anything. We propose to study the subject further, as it is an important one, and to see if differentiation of organic matter is really possible by these methods.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Koch will now read a paper prepared by Professor Davoll.

A PROCESS FOR THE ASSAY OF SPIRITS OF ETHYL NITRITE.

BY DAVID L. DAVOLL, JR.

Despite the fact that "sweet spirits of nitre" has been used for a great many years we have still, at this date, to find a method for its valuation that is positively a measure of the nitrous acid present, either in the free state or potentially. It will probably be conceded that the determination of this constituent is sufficient valuation of the product. A rapid, reliable, and reasonably accurate method is most to be desired by the pharmaceutical chemist and the method of the U.S.P. has generally been regarded as fulfilling these requirements. By comparison with the method we desire to present, as well as with the one recently proposed by C. E. Smith,¹ we have not found such to be the case. The U.S.P. method is in effect the one proposed by Mr. A. H. Allen in 1885, and allows not only of initial standardization, but through its use the purveyor may note the gradual deterioration of even his well-prepared stock from time to time and thus provide for its renewal. Allen has suggested a substitute-apparatus, embodying all the essential points of the nitrometer, in the shape of an inverted burette, but it is to be feared that this is not to be adopted. E. R. Squibb has gone still further in the direction of simplification and devised a combination of bottle and graduate. From

¹ Am. Jour. Pharm. 70, 273.

results of analysis of commercial samples it is evident that among many pharmacists there is a disposition to rather ignore the subject of a fixed standard, rigidly maintained. The gasometric method of the U.S.P. might well be substituted by a volumetric method based upon some one of the many known reactions that nitrous acid and etherical nitrites present towards oxidizing and reducing agents. Acting with reducing agents, nitrous acid is prone to give irregular results, too often in excess of the truth, by reason of the well-known function of NO as a "carrier" of oxygen. This has been advanced in argument not infrequently and by as reliable a worker as T. S. Dymond², who, by using the iodide method of D. B. Dott, obtained 16 per cent where but 2 per cent was present. That this error has been exaggerated is quite certain, and that in some cases to entirely eliminate it should not be a difficult matter, and, indeed, has not proved so. J. F. Eykman³ proposed a method based upon this principal of nitrite reduction with formation of NO in 1882, and we believe that it has met with the most general approval of any process, as a whole, with perhaps the exception of Allen's. Too many processes are most successful only when operated by persons especially skilled in such work. As a basis of research such intricate processes are very often essential to get at the truth, but simplified methods can be derived from them almost invariably, and these latter need not be, necessarily, empirical in nature. It is also highly desirable that a process shall not be hedged about by a variety of details and precise conditions. C. E. Smith⁴ has adopted the method of Grützner⁵, with some modifications, to the determination of nitrites. The process is based upon the further oxidation of nitrous acid and consequent reduction of potassium chlorate. In the light that we have upon the utility of both processes it has been difficult for us to understand why the U.S.P. method should give such low results when compared with them, although we have been prepared to see the official method fall somewhat below any strictly accurate method of assay. In this same article [Smith] a method proposed by Dr. C. O. Curtman⁶ is dwelt upon somewhat briefly. The method of Curtman is in principle that of Eykman's process, which latter may be outlined as follows: An acidulated solution of ferrous sulphate, or of Mohr's salt, is placed in a 100 c.c. flask supplied with two outlets, each one of which is provided with a clamp. Air is expelled from the whole apparatus by boiling the liquid for a short time, after which the clamps are closed and the flask cooled down. One outlet tube is placed in the spirits of ethyl nitrite and the clamp opened, when the vacuum within causes the spirit to be drawn in. Air must be closely excluded. The clamp

²³⁴ Am. Jour. Pharm. 70, 273.⁵ Rev. fals., 1898, 21.⁶ C. O. Curtman, 1892; Pharm. Rund., p. 156.

is again closed. The ferrous sulphate at once turns black owing to the formation of NO and its solution in ferrous sulphate, which is in reality a loose chemical combination. The following equation represents the change: $2 \text{Fe SO}_4 + \text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4 + 2 \text{C}_2 \text{H}_5 \text{O NO} = \text{Fe}_2 (\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2 \text{C}_2 \text{H}_5 \text{OH} + 2 \text{NO}$. Eykman allowed but five minutes for the completion of the reaction before commencing to drive off and collect the NO, an analysis occupying ten to fifteen minutes. Eykman admits that he has adapted to nitrites the methods of Schlösing, Schulze, Wulfers, Reichardt, Thieman, and others for the assay of nitric acid nitrogen in potable waters. He showed the suitability of his apparatus for this kind of assay by the analysis of potassium nitrate in it. He then assayed a solution of "pure" ethyl nitrite in alcohol. This ethyl nitrite, he says, he prepared most carefully, subjecting it to numerous repurifications and rectifications, finally getting a product boiling at 18°C . under 768 mm. His analysis showed a variation of from 0.5 to 4 per cent from the actual amount present, with general tendency to be low. Instead of measuring the NO generated, Curtman determined either the amount of ferric salt formed or the excess of ferrous remaining after action has taken place.

The ferricum was determined by means of potassium iodide and sodium thiosulfate, and the ferrous by potassium permanganate. He gives no data from which one could compare his own duplicates or judge of his proposed method against any other. [Granted that the abstractor has reported in full. The original was not accessible.] The most we find concerning the process is his statements⁷, "Both of these methods yielded fair results," and "either modification of the iron process gives fair approximations with little trouble. * * * " That he was not satisfied with the process upon the whole may be judged, perhaps from the statements which he makes⁷, "The analysis of spirits of nitrous ether with the aid of *nitrometer* (italics ours) is capable of much greater accuracy than the volumetric methods usually practiced," * * * and * * * "Eykman's accurate but troublesome process is no longer in use, and * * * can now with greatest ease, as well as accuracy, make * * * analysis of spirit of nitrous ether * * * by the use of Allen's method." In other words, preferring Allen's process.

Let us briefly review some of the comments that have been passed upon the Eykman process during the last fifteen years. T. S. Dymond⁸ in 1884 obtained concordant results, regarding it as far more reliable than any other test proposed up to that time. The free nitrous acid is also determined. If a spirit contains more than a nominal amount of nitrous ether, proportionally more ferrous must be added, as otherwise an excess of gas will be formed and lost. D. B. Dott⁹ in 1883, while speaking most highly of Eykman's process, was

⁷Dr. C. O. Curtman, 1892; Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Phar. Jour. and Trans. XXIII; 104. [From Phar. Rew.]

inclined to consider the results as distinctly below the truth. In the titration of the excess of ferrosus he was unsuccessful, on account of the presence of alcohol and other products. Mr. McEwan¹⁰, in 1884, said that the process might give low results from impossibility of expelling all NO and from slight loss by exposure. An excess of ferrosus is most important and he does not think it possible to use too much. He was greatly prejudiced in favor of this process for research. A year later, in 1885, D. B. Dott¹¹ claimed for the process "very constant and apparently accurate results." He believed two sources of error existed, (1) higher results from admission of air with ferrous solution, since by boiling the ferrous solution and water *alone* in the vacuous flask, about 0.5 c.c. of gas was obtained; (2) lower results from slight solubility of NO in the soda solution and the water. In this same year, A. H. Allen¹², in offering his new gasometric method, dwells upon Eykman's process. Of it, he says: "The excellent results obtained by others have been confirmed in the main by an extensive experience with its capabilities in my own laboratory where the accuracy of the process has been fully verified when a known quantity of pure sodium nitrite (made from silver nitrite) is employed. With solutions of ethyl nitrite several sources of error exist, which tend to cause the method to give results somewhat below the truth. The chief cause of error is probably incomplete reaction, but the solubility of NO in aqueous liquids also affects the results. The nitrometer method has been proved to give very good results with pure Na NO² employed in known amount; with spirits of nitrous ether the results are somewhat higher than those given by the Eykman method. The accuracy is increased if a correction of 1.5 c.c. be made for solubility of the gas." But in his later work he believes that this correction may be regarded as counter-balanced by increased vapor-tension due to aldehyd and alcohol. In Allen's work a 25 per cent solution of carefully prepared and purified ethyl nitrite in absolute alcohol, with correction for solubility, pressure, and temperature, came to nearly 24 per cent after having been kept for two months. At about this time, Mr. T. W. Pittuck¹³ communicated to A. H. Allen his results upon comparing Allen's nitrometer method with Eykman's process, obtaining in every case higher results by the former. He (Pittuck) mentions the curious fact [which we have observed] that dilution with an equal volume of alcohol [we used equal weights] results in greater diminution in strength than one-half. He attributes it to several causes, among which is impurity in the rectified spirit. This could scarcely account for it as we used alcohol especially purified. In 1888, Dunstan and Dymond¹⁴, in devising a practical method for the preparation of pure ethyl nitrite, elaborated that upon which the present U.S.P. process is based. They declared that "the ethyl nitrite so obtained was almost, if not absolutely pure, the only possible impurity being a minute trace of alcohol or water."

The liquid boiled at 17.5° C., and possessed at 0° C. a density of 0.917 — 0.920 (water at 0° C. = 1). "By measurement, with every possible precaution, of the nitric oxide evolved from it by reaction with an acid solution of potassium iodide, the following results were obtained.

* * * The operation was conducted in a Bunte-Seger burette. *
* * Mercury was used instead of brine."

Ethyl nitrite taken.	Vol. of NO at 0° and 760 mm.	Ethyl nitrite found.
0.212	63.1 c.c.	0.212
0.161	47.9 c.c.	0.161
0.125	37.5 c.c.	0.126

It is because we believe that the ferrous sulphate method contains the fundamental principle of a good analytical process that we have been impelled to introduce some modifications and to study the conditions necessary to its favorable action.

Analytical Process—3.9239 grammes of ferrous ammonium sulphate [Baker and Adamson's, granulated, used by us] is placed in an Erlenmeyer flask of about 100 c.c. capacity; 20 c.c. of sulphuric acid [1-5] is then added, together with 25 c.c. of distilled water; agitate to solution; 2. grammes of crystallized sodium carbonate is then quickly added, while a sound, well-fitting cork is loosely held in the neck, which, after effervescence ceases, is slipped into place. The cork being now partially removed, 5 c.c. of spirits of ethyl nitrite is allowed to run in, [a less quantity if the percent is much over five], it is then replaced tightly, the flask *rotated* once and set aside for one hour or better, over night. The stopper now being drawn and lightly resting in the neck, the flask contents are rapidly brought to the boiling point and boiled for from six to eight minutes; sides are washed down with distilled water, cooled quickly under the water supply, and the excess of ferrous titrated back with standard permanganate, preferably semi-normal.

Explanation of Analytical Process—3.9239 grammes of ferrous ammonium sulphate is the equivalent of 20 c.c. of semi-normal standard solution. We have compared B & A's product with one made by ourselves and find them to agree. In our molecular weights we have taken oxygen = 16 and hydrogen = 1.0075. The smaller the flash consistent with safety, the better, owing to the low boiling point of ethyl nitrite and its high vapor tension. By using the formula,

$$p = \frac{V. (B-w). 0.001969}{760 (1 + at)}$$

where B can be taken as 745 mm and w as 23.517 mm (t being generally about 25°c.), the weight of carbon dioxide necessary to fill a 100 c.c. flask, already containing 50 c.c. of liquid, is seen to be 0.0856 grammes, equal to 0.5564 grammes of Na₂ CO₃, 10 H₂O, thus allowing an ample

excess where 2. grammes Na_2CO_3 , 10 H_2O are used. While introducing the spirits of ethyl nitrite it is quite necessary to do so with as little disturbance of the layer of carbon dioxide as possible, holding the end of the pipette quite closely to the aqueous surface. A brisk evolution of gas sometimes accompanies this introduction, especially if it be rapid, but we have found that no loss is entailed thereby. That the reaction is complete in one hour is shown by three sets of assays, worked in duplicate—after one hour, 3.618 and 3.636 per cent; after two hours, 3.73 and 3.618 per cent; after standing over night (about seventeen hours), 3.636 and 3.636 per cent. To remove all NO , alcohol and aldehyde the boiling must be vigorous and continued from six to eight minutes. To make certain that no loss from splashing was occasioned by vigorous ebullition in so small a flask and to prove that all alcohol and aldehyde had been driven off in the set time, the following titrations were made by semi-normal permanganate [factor 0.9800] under conditions of test, using 3.9239 grammes of Mohr's salt.

I. Blank titration in the cold, required 20.43 and 20.40 c.c.

II. Blank titration by boiling 8 min., required 20.37 and 20.41 c.c.

III. Titration after boiling 15 min. with 5 c.c. alcohol, required 20.39 and 20.42 c.c.

To ascertain if heating with alcohol in the presence of ferricum would cause reduction to ferrosium, the following test was made: 3.9239 grammes Mohr's salt, under exact conditions of test, were treated with 4 c.c. of semi-normal permanganate [factor 0.9800]; 5 c.c. of ordinary alcohol were then added and the whole allowed to stand for one hour, boiled eight minutes and the remaining ferrosium titrated. 16.42 c.c. semi-normal permanganate (0.98) were required, which in addition to the 4 c.c. previously added, gave a figure 20.42 c.c., agreeing with those above. The calculation of results by this method is as follows, when 5 c.c. are taken:

$$\frac{20 \text{ c.c.} - \text{cc. (semi-norm. permang. required)} \times 0.03755}{5 \text{ cc.} \times \text{spec. grav.}} = \text{per cent}$$

Proving the Process—We have found that when working in this atmosphere of carbon dioxide the NO exerts no action as a "carrier" of oxygen. This was proved by performing the assay in a flask containing no air, when exactly the same results were obtained upon the same product.

An armed distilling flask of about 100 c.c. capacity is provided with a tightly fitting rubber stopper, and over the end of the arm is drawn a small bore pure "gum" tubing, fully four inches long, and provided with a good screw clamp. The arm is made to extend into the tubing for about one inch. Ferrous salt, dilute acid, and about 35 c.c. of water having been introduced, brisk boiling of the contents is kept up for fully five minutes; then the flask is quickly and tightly closed at both openings, cooled under water supply and 5 c.c. of spirits

of ethyl nitrite run in, with *total* exclusion of air, as follows: A 5 c.c. pipette, provided with rubber tube and clamp at top, is filled with the spirit and the free end of the rubber tubing, which is attached to the armed flask, is drawn up over the delivery point as far as it will go, pushing out all air. The tube is then wired to the pipette. A measured amount of the spirit may now be drawn in by opening the screw clamp. Closing now the clamp, detaching the pipette, and shaking the flask occasionally during one-half hour completes the reaction. Heat the closed flask over a low flame until the rubber tubing begins to bulge, then open both outlets freely, boil six to eight minutes, cool and titrate. The sample used in proof was so made as to contain 5.44 per cent absolute ethyl nitrite by weight.

I. Result by the proposed new process, 5.324 and 5.334 per cent.

II. Result by working in a flask containing no air, 5.308 and 5.32 per cent.

Upon another sample, made with absolute alcohol and containing 3.927 per cent ethyl nitrite by weight, the following results were obtained by the new process:

Semi-normal permanganate, (factor 0.9852) required to titrate back:

I.	16.10 c.c.	= 3.86 per cent.
II.	16.10 c.c.	= 3.86 per cent.
III.	16.00 c.c.	= 3.95 per cent.
IV.	16.05 c.c.	= 3.90 per cent.

Specific gravity of finished spirit was 0.8055.

To ascertain if the new process gave accurate results with spirits of different strengths, as the U.S.P. process is said not to do, a 5.44 per cent spirit was assayed, first of full strength, and afterward when diluted with an equal weight of absolute alcohol.

Strength as made.	U.S.P. process.	New process.
5.44	4.84	5.33
	4.82	5.34
2.72	2.25	2.60
	2.31	2.58

The author wishes to thank Mr. J. G. Shiek for valuable assistance in furnishing analytical data for this work.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—This is a very interesting paper; it is a matter of dollars and cents. The gentleman shows the wide variation in the strength of the specimens of sweet spirits of nitre, some of the samples containing not even a trace of ethyl nitrite. We who are not druggists do not keep the sweet spirits as druggists do. After making it we put it in small bottles and keep it in a cool place. That is the only way to keep it. If you put it in a shelf bottle, even if it is full strength, it soon deteriorates. This has been proven time and

again. The other difficulty arises from the present gasometric method, and also from its unreliability. I have suspicioned for some time that the official method was not accurate, and I am glad to know of these experiments. I desire to call your attention to a method of making sweet spirits of nitre, which does not involve any distillation or anything of that kind, but simply refrigeration. It has been overlooked, although you will find the method of Dymond, I think it is, described in the United States dispensatory. Several times last winter when the mercury was down to about ten to fifteen degrees below zero, I placed a quantity of sodium nitrite in a wide mouth bottle and put it on the outside window sill over night, and the next morning I would find a layer of ethyl nitrite, and, I am satisfied, without any loss. All that you have to do is to separate this ethyl nitrite and mix it with alcohol, and you have sweet spirits of nitre. It contains a bare trace of acid and also of aldehyde, but not sufficient to impair its value. In the last pharmacopœia we had this new process of decomposing sodium nitrite. Every druggist ought to consider this, and not pay thirty, forty, or fifty cents a pound for a little nitrous ether and alcohol. Do not pay a big price for something that is not of official strength.

THE PRESIDENT—The next paper is that by Mr. Deck.

THINK ON THESE THINGS

BY L. C. DECK.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Association:

It is not my purpose, if I had the ability to do so, to give you a learned dissertation on any scientific topic or topics, but to give expression to a few scattering thoughts which have occurred to me as a result of attendance upon a number of our annual meetings. We are now assembled in our twentieth annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, which fact would indicate that the organization lacks but one year of having attained its legal majority, so to speak, and that it has been quite a success, its twenty years of continuous usefulness must attest. It has seen the drug business of the state grow from a fragmentary, scattering and uncontrolled something, to a safe, practical, prosperous and well regulated branch of trade, or profession, in the hands of competent pharmacists. To this association and to the untiring efforts of its founders, some of whom are with us today, some of whom are unavoidably absent, and many of whom have laid down the pestle and spatula to take up a crown for a life well spent, and to many other leading minds in the profession, we owe our present progressive, practical and well regulated system of pharmacy.

To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association we are indebted for the many wholesome laws which have been enacted in the interests of pharmacy, and for the better protection of the sick and the ailing of the whole people. We are also indebted to it for the able and efficient board of pharmacy, which has done many good and useful things for the cause of pharmacy, as well as for the good of humanity. That the board has been progressive, I believe I am a competent witness. Something over ten years ago I went through the pharmacy mill, as it were. At that time I thought, and I have had the same thought about the matter many times since, that the board then conducted an examination and asked questions more like a proprietor of some large pharmaceutical manufacturing establishment in search of a competent person to take charge of the chemical and compounding department, than of an examining board with a class of applicants for registration as every day practical druggists before them. But I am happy to state that the examinations now approach much more nearly to the actual needs of a druggist in the practical details of the actual work before him, and each succeeding year shows marked progress toward a thoroughly practical examination. It also seems to me that the present law in regard to keeping a drug store open is unnecessarily hard on the druggists of the smaller towns; for my experience with them is that they, as a class, are men who try to do about the right thing. They are not intentional law breakers, and it is a very difficult matter for them to secure a registered clerk when they need one for a short time, their business being of too small proportions to enable them to keep a registered man constantly in their employ. I plainly see the hardship, but do not see the just remedy, and speak of it only in passing, as an existing fact, and not for the purpose of censure in any way.

This association has been instrumental, through the work and efforts of a number of willing and able members, in bringing to a high state of perfection the hand-book of every progressive American pharmacist—the United States Pharmacopœia. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association was founded by, and principally for the benefit of the retail druggists of the state, and it is through this body that we are enabled to make our wants or our grievances known to the state legislature, to the congress of the United States, to the manufacturers of medicines, and other needs or necessary adjuncts to a modern pharmacy, and also to the jobbers of these articles. The druggists of the state should, as a body, be active members of this association, but it is an undeniable fact that a comparatively small per cent of them are. A much smaller number take any active interest in our meetings, very few, when present, taking any part on the floor during sessions, and not enough at most of our meetings to enable those who *do* attend to secure reduced rates on the railroads; and the official report of our last meeting shows that some of our members

are in arrears for dues. These things ought not so to be. What is the matter? What is the remedy?

Each should constitute himself a committee of one to see to it that our fellow-druggists take some interest in these meetings, show some interest in getting them to attend, and make them feel at home when we *do* get them here. Why, when I have attempted to talk to some druggists I have met about attending, I have heard some such remarks as: "O! you fellows have a kind of mutual admiration society,—you rub me and I'll rub you sort of an affair," and "the laws that control druggists are made for the city druggists and are not suited to us of the smaller towns."

This association should strive to make its meetings each year a place where the druggists would delight to go. It should be a place of recreation. I would not recommend that too large a part of our time be given over to popular outdoor amusement, but just enough to add spice or life. Our meeting should be a place for business and genuine happiness, and a place to gain practical, every day knowledge of drugs and the drug business. Here we can meet our brother druggists socially, fraternally, and profitably, get our views of men and things broadened, become better acquainted, and for a time get away from self. Here we have an opportunity of meeting leading minds in the profession, in this as well as in other states, and when the meeting is over we will go back to our work and to our homes feeling refreshed and encouraged, as well as strengthened, and be capable of greater usefulness to our patrons while making our business more profitable and less irksome and humdrum to ourselves.

Let us endeavor to get our brother druggists out to meetings with us—and sister druggists too. I would like to see many of the ladies in attendance at each meeting; their presence is always refining, very encouraging, and to some who may be in attendance, probably entrancing. When they get here encourage them, the druggists, I mean, one and all, to give expression to their views. What does it matter if they should tread upon some of our pet corns? Let us have a full and free interchange of views and opinions on the many matters of interest to every one engaged in compounding and vending drugs, and let us make our proceedings spicy and practical. Many of the papers read are uninteresting to a large number of our members, because they are too long and too technical. Many of the talks here, by the few who do talk, lose their force and value because they are not practical enough. We have too much pharmacopœia, and not enough practical drug store pharmacy; too many hair splitting arguments on the part of a few, and not enough time given to the business side of practical pharmacy. The average druggist or pharmacist is in search of more compounding instruction and less confounding argument. (Applause.) The National Association of Retail Druggists is a step in the right direction, and needs all the help we can possibly

give to it. We should earnestly endeavor to enlist more druggists of the state in this great movement. We should make a determined effort to get an organization in every county and, if possible, make them auxiliary to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. By enlisting more of our druggists in the work, will give us a greater and better representation in the National Association of Retail Druggists.

From a number of sources I learn that politics or the politician has at last invaded our much esteemed board of pharmacy, and laid violent hands on the same. I attend many of the meetings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and am sure I do not know the political opinion of a half dozen members, and formerly, of fewer yet, of the members of the board of pharmacy. I say formerly because it is now pretty generally known what the general trend of the present board is, politically. I have not a thought, nor a word to say against the gentlemen who compose it. I have no desire to know the political views of members of either body. I am not here to be advanced in politics, but to learn more of the practice of pharmacy, and thus be more successful and more useful in my chosen avocation or profession. I believe I am far from being alone in this feeling, and I do not believe politics or politicians, as such, should have any place in this body, nor in the board of pharmacy. I feel sure that this association is entirely competent, with the aid of the legislature, to arrange and manage its affairs, without the interference of any politician or political party. Steps should be taken to place the board on its former non-partisan basis, as soon as possible. If this tendency continues through successive administrations, I care not of what party, much of the usefulness of our board of pharmacy will, I fear, be abridged or totally destroyed; for it is a trite but a true saying that the conscience of a politician is tougher than India rubber and is much more elastic.

Brethren of the pestle, there is much that can yet be done in the field of pharmacy. Let us gird up our loins and let us have our lamps well trimmed and burning. We are yet on praying ground and interceding terms. *Think on these things.* (Continued applause.)

MR. R. W. DILLER, of Springfield—I think what is stated in Mr. Deck's paper is wonderfully well said. I know these young men who have just read papers will excuse me when I say that I don't know much about what they said, but I can understand Mr. Deck. His statements are my sentiments. I agree with him in particular about these young men coming here and not taking part in the meeting. We want something different in these meetings. These traveling men know more about the business of the different stores around the country than we do and could tell us many truths. His remarks about politics getting into this society come home to me particularly. I hate to talk about it as it is unbecoming of me to do it. Down with

us a good many years ago there was an old man, whose name I will not mention, and some of our people knew him in Pennsylvania when he was in good circumstances. Some one asked him one day how he happened to lose his farm. "It was all through political damnation," he said. "Thad Stevens and the railroads got my farm."

Last year down at Clifton Terrace they elected me third vice-president of the pharmaceutical association; that word "pharmaceutical" chokes me. (Laughter.) All the other fellows who were elected to office got up and thanked the association for the honor. I told them that I didn't thank them, as I did not want the office. I suppose they threw it out to me as a compliment because I am getting pretty old. I promised them, however, if I lived that I would go to Danville at the next meeting, but if I died in the meantime that I expected every one who was there to come to my funeral; and it wouldn't have been a very big funeral either. (Applause). I want to say to you that this is probably the last time I shall ever attend a meeting of the drug association, unless the meeting is held in Springfield and I am alive. I did have an ambition at one time to get into some place around the state board of pharmacy, but I don't care now. Anyway there is no possibility of me getting on the board now, because whoever is appointed will have to be a democrat or a republican, and I am quite sure I will never get it through prohibition. (Continued laughter).

MR. A. P. KNIGHT, of Chicago—Mr. Deck complains of the druggists in the country being worse off than those in the city, and also that they are not able to attend the meetings as well as those in the city. I want to say that things are in just as bad shape in the city as they are in the country. Ten years ago, this law to have a registered man in charge of a store was all very well, but it ought not apply today. There are hundreds of druggists in the city of Chicago who open their stores at 7 o'clock in the morning and close at 11 o'clock at night, and who are compelled to take their meals on the prescription counter. If their wives come into the store and sell a little of something and happen to be caught by a spy of the board of pharmacy, the druggists are immediately proceeded against and have to go before a justice of the peace ten miles away. This is a deplorable condition and I consider it a disgrace. As long as this condition continues you need not expect many of the druggists to attend your meetings.

MR. STRAW—I notice that the program has been arranged without any reference to the National Association of Retail Druggists. I move you that the secretary of that association, Mr. Wooten, be given a hearing at tomorrow morning's session, immediately following the report of the executive committee.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On motion of Professor Hallberg all the papers read were ordered received and printed in the proceedings of the association.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear the report of the committee on United States pharmacopœia, Professor Hallberg, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

Owing to the failure of the executive council of the association to respond to the request of this committee for an appropriation to defray the cost of labor and material involved, the complete program projected and approved by the association at the last annual meeting could not be prosecuted. The other members of the committee, not being in a position to share in the work, the chairman presents a résumé of such features in recent foreign pharmacopœias as may be of interest and of practical value in the impending revision of the United States pharmacopœia, which will be formally initiated by the convention to assemble in Washington, May 1, 1900.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

The most notable advent of the past year was the appearance of the British pharmacopœia early in 1898, it being the fourth edition, having been preceded by those of 1864, 1867, and 1885; two Addenda appearing, respectively, in 1874 and 1890.

This pharmacopœia contains thirty-seven classes of pharmaceutical preparations, embracing 433 preparations; the most noteworthy being a class of concentrated liquors for the ready preparations of syrups, etc., by admixture. These are made by extraction of drugs, mostly by water infusion or decoction, concentration and addition of alcohol for preservation, and in most instances of fifty per cent drug-strength. These preparations seem to represent the idea so long contended for of a concentrated liquid preparation of drugs that may be made more readily and economically in a small way by the pharmacist than can the fluid extracts.

The class seems to be confined to drugs easily extracted by water, such as senna, glycyrrhiza, sarsaparilla, etc., and these liquors, therefore, mix with syrup without precipitation. Since no alcohol is used, except what may be required for preservation and this by direct addition, there is no loss of alcohol, as is entailed in percolation and evaporation. By careful discrimination the list may be extended to nearly all drugs containing water-soluble constituents desired in a permanent liquid form for ready miscibility with watery liquids. The effect of prolonged heat consequent upon the evaporation of greater volumes of watery infusions for concentration must also be carefully considered.

In troches the British pharmacopœia always has been especially strong, probably as a result of the work of the London Throat Hospital and eminent specialists, such as the late Morrell Mackenzie. These are made with four different vehicles, or "bases," as they are termed, evidently carefully discriminated in with reference to the selection of the most suitable for therapeutic and gustatory reasons.

The list of ointments comprises forty-four preparations and is, without doubt, the most scientific grouping of external medicaments of any pharmacopœia extant. A number of different vehicles are directed to be employed, evidently carefully differentiated as to the especial therapeutic purpose and effect of the medicinal agent. Thus three different paraffins are designed for ointments of antiseptic agents which are not desired to be absorbed or from which local effect only is expected, such as the oxids of mercury. Wool-fat is largely used, and for the alkaloids oleic acid and lard, to promote absorption.

Lamellæ are glycerogelatin disks containing very small doses of mydriatic alkaloids for introduction and subsequent solution in the eyes.

A number of hypodermic injections are official, whose formulas will prove of value as a guide to the pharmacists for the preparation of similar solutions extemporaneously.

As is well known, the British pharmacopœia has adopted the metric system for the first time, but gives the quantities alternately also in British weights and measures. In many instances these quantities are not respectively commensurate and will no doubt cause endless confusion and annoyance. We can congratulate ourselves that we have passed this compromising experimental stage with the metric system as far as the United States pharmacopœia is concerned. An elaborate index comprises also doses and strengths of all the official articles and preparations which might be improved upon for adoption in the United States pharmacopœia.

THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

The chief feature of the German pharmacopœia issued in 1890 is in the great number of pharmaceutical preparations, forty-five classes being represented. In these are included twenty-two general formulas. These are regarded from a pharmaceutical standpoint as most valuable. Thus, while the United States pharmacopœia is a far more elaborate work than the German and contains many more articles—nearly one thousand—the general formulas of the German pharmacopœia make it more comprehensive and vastly extends its scope. As an illustration, there are ten different solid preparations for internal use, viz: capsules (starch gelatin), oil-sugars, electarias, granules, pastilles, pills, powders, "potulær," tabules, troches. While comparatively few preparations of each of these classes are official,

the general formulas permit their application to an almost limitless number of preparations from each of the respective classes.

Each class is defined, and is thus easily distinguished from each other. This feature is of especial value, and its official recognition would prohibit the perversion of pharmaceutical titles by manufacturers and be an excellent guide to pharmacists and physicians. At the present time there is no standard, except in so far as the preparations of the official classes may be used for comparison. Solid mixtures ordered to be prepared in the form of capsules are frequently massed for greater convenience when they should be filled in the capsules in the dry powdered form. This has often caused dissatisfaction on the part of the physician and harm to the patient. Official definitions of the various classes of preparations within certain limits should be based upon their pharmacy and therapeutics, the latter being the paramount consideration with all solid preparations for internal as well as for external use.

THE FRENCH CODEX.

The French pharmacopœia, or "codex," as it is called, has appeared four times, viz., in 1818, 1837, 1867 and 1884; the latter revision, with a supplement issued in 1895, being that now official. It is the most voluminous and comprehensive of all pharmacopœias, containing as supplementary the laws and regulations governing pharmacy in France and a pharmacopœia for dental practice, and also one for veterinary medicine.

This pharmacopœia comprises 65 classes of pharmaceutical preparations, just twice as many as does the United States pharmacopœia, over half of which are solid preparations. The supplement contains all the synthetic articles in use at the time of its appearance (1895), alphabetically arranged under their chemical names, with foot-note references to their respective patent or commercial names. This may be a good plan to circumvent the objections to the recognition of patent products in the United States pharmacopœia, insuring protection as to identity and uniformity without compromising with secret compositions or exploiting monopolies in medicines.

The United States pharmacopœia may add largely to its prestige by the supplementary addition of dental and possibly also veterinary medicine. These branches of medicine have no standards except those maintained by the manufacturers of specialties and thus necessarily must suffer from lack of uniformity of strength and product such as only a pharmacopœia can insure and aid the profession to maintain.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. N. HALLBERG, *Chairman.*

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the report of the committee on trade interests, Mr. Dyche, chairman.

Mr. Dyche presented the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

Your committee believes that the revival in business, which has been so general throughout our country, has brought some degree of benefit to the drug trade, but not so much as to other interests. This is due to the peculiar conditions which have been developing during the past seven or eight years, and which it is hoped have now reached their height.

The first of these is the continued dispensing by the physician of the tablet triturate; this method of medication has its proper place and possesses some claims for favor, but every intelligent physician knows, or should know, that its present indiscriminate use is in no small degree harmful to him and to his patient, and every pharmacist knows that it is a serious injury to his business. Many plans have been suggested by which this great evil may be opposed, but until the drug trade is better organized your committee believes that the best way to combat it is for each individual druggist to make a missionary of himself and in a tactful, but forceful, manner explain to his friends in the medical profession the weak points of the tablet triturate, and strive to influence them to resume their former custom of writing prescriptions; and while doing this he should see that every prescription which comes to his store is dispensed in the best possible manner, and that he has a stock of drugs which ought to commend his pharmacy to his medical friends. Much of the present indifference, almost hostility, of the physician to the druggist is too often due to the faults of the latter, among which may be enumerated ignorance of correct pharmaceutical practice and a certain kind of dishonesty called "substitution." When the pharmacist makes himself worthy of his chosen profession, and works with the medical profession one-tenth as hard as does his competitor, the maker and peddler of tablet triturates, your committee predicts that he will receive more favor from the physician than at present.

Many manufacturing pharmacists sell their products to physicians' supply houses at the lowest prices, thus enabling the doctor to buy them at the same prices charged the retail druggist by the jobber. This is most unfair, for it places the druggist at a great disadvantage. Thoughtful pharmacists will do well to investigate the business policy of the manufacturers whose preparations they are accustomed to order, and limit their purchases, as far as possible, to the products of those makers who do not pursue this unfair policy. When the druggists have more perfect organizations they can force those manufacturers who could not live one month without their patronage, and who now daily influence the physician against them, to adopt fairer methods.

Another and equally great drawback to the prosperity of your business is the "cut rate" problem. Many solutions have been offered, but the simplest and the one most likely to succeed is that of the National Association of Retail Druggists, whose motto is "The drug business of America for the druggists of America." Its plan is to bring about a natural condition, namely that the manufacturer of patent medicines should sell to no one but the wholesale druggist, and he in turn to no one but the legitimate retail druggist. Almost every proprietor, almost every jobber longs for this state of affairs, but so great is the fear of one proprietor that another may steal a march on him, and so great is the distrust of the jobbers of each other that this simple plan is in danger of not being adopted. The final outcome depends on the retail druggists. They are the only legitimate retailers of patent medicines, and they are also the best customers of the wholesale druggists. If they will unite they can obtain their rights. Today ninety per cent of the proprietors and jobbers are desirous to see the National Association of Retail Druggists succeed in its efforts to protect the mutual interests of the proprietor, the wholesaler, and the retailer, yet this ninety per cent hesitates through fear that the remaining ten per cent may not follow it. The one great need is support for the National Association of Retail Druggists by the druggists of the country.

Your committee most earnestly urges that you do all in your power to make your association stronger and more active. Each little city and village in this state should have its local organization, which should be the basis of a county organization, which in turn should be one of the units of this state association. Organize like this in Illinois and other states, and unite into a compact national body, and you will have a union of tremendous power. Any legitimate demand it may make will be granted; no it will not have to make a demand, the fact of its active existence, and the knowledge of its power will unite the proprietor and the jobber in an earnest effort to follow its lead.

To form such an organization is a great task, but when aware of the need of it so keenly as are the druggists of this country, it ought not to be a hopeless one. Every issue of the press tells us of the formation of some gigantic trust for which millions of dollars are required, in which vast business interests are staked. Your organization ought to be comparatively easy. Nothing is risked, only a little wisdom, a little energy, and a few dollars from every member, and the National Association of Retail Druggists will be a mighty power for good.

Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, your committee on trade interests urges you to make every druggist of your

state a member of your body, and to join with like associations of other states in strengthening the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. DYCHE,
PAUL G. SCHUH,
H. H. ROGERS,

Committee.

MR. BARTELLS—As trade interests properly come under the department of the National Association of Retail Druggists, I would like to hear from the secretary of that organization.

MR. T. V. WOOTEN, of Chicago—Inasmuch as you have set apart a portion of the time for me tomorrow for discussing the affairs of the national association, I deem it unwise at this time to say anything more than that I want to personally thank Mr. Dyche for the very strong endorsement that he has given to our work. For eight months I have given nearly all of my time to the affairs of the association. I believe there is no undertaking that I could embark in that could be more useful to the druggists of this state. I believe if the retail drug trade of this country is to be saved, it is to be done by the National Association of Retail Druggists. Having been secretary of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association for five years and being familiar with the unfortunate conditions that surround our people there, I feel very deeply the degradation into which the retail trade has fallen. The condition there, however, I do not believe is any worse than in hundreds of other cities. It is because of the fact that we want to save the retail trade and redress the wrongs it is now suffering that our association was formed, and to which we are giving the best efforts of which we are capable.

MR. DILLER—This trouble with the druggists is like all other home troubles, and the place to begin to correct them is at home. What we want is home work. We had trouble at Springfield some years ago with our trade. One fellow got mad and marked all dollar remedies down to seventy-five cents, and then the other fellows got mad and marked down all their patent medicines to the same basis. I tell you it took a good long time to get the matter reconciled, and it was only by showing these people that they were losing twenty-five cents on every sale, which was going into the pockets of some farmer out in the country, that we got things straightened out. Since that time we haven't had a cut-rate drug store in town. If a man comes there and starts in to sell below the regular price, we buy him out and get him out of the business. Did any of you ever try to reconcile a fight between a man and his wife? I did, and I got the worst of it. (Laughter.) It is the same way with this business of the druggists, and it isn't an easy matter to smooth down, especially when you get a lot of department stores like they have in Chicago,

and to some extent we have them in Springfield, but they don't interfere with us very much. We get along very well now in Springfield. Lots of you fellows here have never been to Springfield. You ought to come, it is lovely all around and we will treat you nicely. (Laughter.)

MR. SWANNELL—It seems to me that this association should give more time and attention to the subjects of trade interests. We haven't time to discuss these technical questions, but these trade matters we have had experience in. I think an interchange of views on that question would help us very much. It was my privilege to attend the St. Louis convention and I got a great deal of good out of it. I have always been in favor of county organization, and after that St. Louis convention eight of us got together and formed an organization in our county. I am surprised that the druggists of this state should be so indifferent in the matter of paying their annual dues to this association, twenty-five cents of which goes to the national association, which is purely in the interest of the retail druggists. I am heartily in sympathy with the views expressed by Mr. Dyche, and also by the secretary of the national association, and would like all to take such an interest in this matter as will lead to something being done.

MR. EBERT—I believe that I am a crank on some subjects, but I am willing to remain so. I believe if the whisky element was taken out of the drug stores and this association would endorse the removal of wines and liquors from the pharmacopœia, that it would be a step in the right direction. I have had within a month a conversation with a gentleman who told me that in going through Illinois he had come to the conclusion that at least one-third of the drug stores in the state would have to go out of business if it was not for the whisky they sell. Now if one-third of the drug stores were eliminated, those who ought to be in business would be there and making a living. I want to say that Representative Purdunn, when I met him at Springfield, said to me, the time is coming when you will have to take some action with regard to this whisky business. I have been running a drug store since 1865, and have never sold a glass of whisky. I have been in the business since 1851 and have never given a man, woman or child a drop of liquor. The way to do is to cut off this business. It does not belong to us. I made an examination of 100,000 prescriptions collected from all sections of the country and there was not one-tenth of one per cent in which wines and liquors were prescribed. Not long ago a man came into my store attired in a ministerial garb and asked for a glass of lemon soda. I drew the lemon syrup, and he said to me, put in an ounce of whisky. I told him that if he wanted whisky he could find it in the saloon across the street. He replied that he always got it in drug stores, and that if I didn't want to sell it to him, some other druggist would. It is a serious question, and if we would elimi-

nate the whisky from the drug store we will close up one-third of the druggists of the state.

MR. C. A. PURDUNN, of Marshall—In regard to this liquor question, if the state board of pharmacy were given power, where a druggist had been convicted at least twice for the illegal sale of whisky, to revoke his certificate, I think then the whisky business could be controlled. I have known of men who were in the saloon business for several years and when deprived of a liquor license would start drug stores. There ought to be some way of reaching this class of people. It is true that they employ a registered pharmacist, but the stores are run for what there is in them in the whisky line, and the drug part is merely an incidental. It is not elevating to the profession, and certainly not profitable to those conducting a legitimate business. I believe there is a legitimate sale for whisky in a drug store, when it can be sold without violating the law morally. But where you sell it by the drink and hold out inducements, especially to farmers, that you can sell them whisky cheaper than saloons because you pay no license, I think it has reached a point where they are no longer druggists, and yet they are druggists with the protection of the pharmacy law. I believe if power were given to the state board of pharmacy that where a person had been convicted for the illegal sale of whisky, it can revoke the certificate of not only the proprietor, but the clerk as well, it would cure this evil.

On motion the report of the committee on trade interests was received and ordered printed, and further action on it postponed until tomorrow morning.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the report of the committee on adulteration, Mr. Day, chairman.

MR. EBERT—I saw Professor Day just before coming to the meeting and he informed me that he had not made a report. He said that he had not been furnished with any money or material to make an intelligent report.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the report of the committee on prize essays, Mr. Forsyth, chairman.

MR. FORSYTH—The committee has had no papers submitted to it and therefore has nothing to report. It seems that this matter has lapsed into a state of innocuous desuetude.

THE SECRETARY—The reason is that no prize has been offered. The interest on the bonds is to be used for this purpose. Of course, nothing being offered, there is no prize given.

MR. EBERT—I gave this matter considerable attention some years ago. At that time I made a résumé of the subject and recommended,

if possible, that the money be made use of in some other way. The money was left over from the meeting in Chicago in 1884, and was turned over to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Buck, Bartlett, and Bisroth. The committee took up the subject of its disposal and recommended that it be invested and the interest used for award of prizes. The fund has been lying dormant and has accumulated but very little, because the interest has been used, and there is no more now than there was originally. The interest has been turned into the general fund of the association. I believe that something should be done to put this fund to some other use. Mr. Forsyth is an excellent man, and I move you that he be made chairman of a committee to devise some means by which some other use can be made of this fund.

MR. WOOTEN—It seems to me that it should go to the committee on adulterations.

MR. EBERT—In order to do that you will have to change the by-laws. If you will leave it to Mr. Forsyth I think he can figure out a satisfactory way of disposing of it.

THE SECRETARY—The committee on adulterations asked for \$100. We simply didn't have the money to give to it. We gave \$125 to the national association, and did not have any money to give to the committee on adulterations or the committee on United States pharmacopœia.

Without further discussion Mr. Forsyth was appointed to devise some means of making use of the prize essay fund.

THE PRESIDENT—The next matter of business is the report of the committee on unofficial formulas, Mr. Steinmeyer, chairman.

MR. W. O. STEINMEYER, of Carlinville—I must confess that I did not know what my duties were as chairman of this committee, and I could not find out. Therefore, I have no report to make.

MR. STRAW—As we have finished the regular program for this afternoon, I desire to give notice of changes in the constitution and by-laws.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—A committee was appointed by the association at its last meeting to report a draft of changes in the constitution and by-laws. I am the chairman of that committee, and it seems to me that it is entirely out of order for any one else to present any changes now. Inasmuch as you have appointed a committee, it seems to me that it is entirely out of order to have any one else present the subject at this time.

MR. EBERT—I want to say that it is the province of any member of this association to give notice at any time of a change in the constitution and by-laws.

MR. STRAW—Mr. Ebert has covered the ground that I intended to. I have this right. Now, Mr. President, I desire to give the following notice of changes in the constitution:

Article 3, section 2, insert on the first line the words "no person except a," instead of the word "all."

Article 3, section 3, insert in the fourth line, after the words, "shall be eligible to," the word "associate," so that it will read "associate membership;" also add after the word "membership," the words, "who shall not vote or hold office; nor have a voice in the meetings of this association, except by consent of this body."

The notice of the changes in the by-laws which I desire to give are as follows:

Add to article 6, after the words, "member of the association," the words, "if not in arrears for annual dues."

Strike out in article 3, on the fourth line, the words, "committee on papers and queries," and in the fifth and sixth lines, the words, "committee on prize essays."

Strike out of article 3 the whole of sections 3, 4, and 5, and make section 6, section 3, and section 7, section 4 of article 3.

MR. EBERT—The changes in the constitution will go over for one year, but it will be proper to take up the proposed changes in the by-laws at any subsequent meeting. If these changes are adopted it will do away with the scientific part of our association meetings. The papers presented here today took up an hour of our time and could not be listened to intelligently except by Professor Hallberg and a few others. These gentlemen should present their papers to the American Pharmaceutical Association. They should not come here every year and burden this association with matter which, no doubt, is valuable, but which does not belong in the meetings of this body. We should eliminate this pseudo scientific work and let these professors and chemists go to the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, where they will be given all the time they want. We can then get together and talk business and discuss how we may be able to make a dollar or two in running a drug store.

At 6 o'clock p.m. the association adjourned until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

THIRD SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 8 O'CLOCK A.M.

THE PRESIDENT—The first order of business this morning is the report of the executive committee.

MR. STRAW—We are about to take up a question which has occupied a good deal of time during the past year, and which has created a great deal of discussion *pro* and *con*. There are two sides to the question, but I believe the druggists of the state have about made up their minds on the questions involved. There has been plenty of opportunity to do so. Therefore, in order to get through at an early hour with the business of this meeting, I move you that the discussion of this question be limited to thirty minutes, and that no one speaker be permitted to talk more than five minutes.

MR. FORSYTH—I sincerely hope that this motion will not prevail, and I offer an amendment that the time be limited to two hours. We met here an hour earlier this morning for the purpose of discussing this report. I had the privilege of being present at the meeting of the executive committee where the same "gag" rule was introduced, of limiting the speeches to three minutes to discuss a subject that took the chairman an hour and fifteen minutes to read. I do not believe it is right. This is a free country and noted for its liberty of speech, and I can not sit idly by and see a motion of this sort put through without raising my voice in opposition to it.

MR. BATT—This is the first time that I have ever attended a meeting of this association. I have put myself out somewhat to attend this meeting, and have gone to the trouble of inviting a few of my fellow druggists to come down here. I invited them on the representation that they were going to enjoy a pleasure trip. It was so represented to me. I have given up an entire day to this work, and I find it just as hard as staying in my store. I am willing to give up another half day, but I am not willing, and do not think I ought to be compelled to sit here another whole day and listen to the same trash I have been reading and dreaming about for the last half year. It is an imposition upon those in attendance who do not want to be dragged into a lot of personal complications and discussion, as that is what it will resolve itself into. Mr. Straw is right when he says the druggists have made

up their minds. Every man certainly knows how he stands on this question, and any man who has not made up his mind can not do it in one hour or five. Therefore, in the interest of those who have come to this meeting to enjoy an outing, and in the interest of those who do not want to be tangled up in a lot of personal and offensive talk, I hope that the association will uphold Mr. Straw in his motion to limit the discussion to thirty minutes. If I am threatened with two hours of offensive language, I am going to take a trip through the town in a buggy.

MR. SWANNELL—As we have already consumed a good deal of time in the discussion of this motion, I, therefore, move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered by a standing vote of 32 to 2; Mr. Forsyth's amendment was lost on a *viva voce* vote, and by a standing vote of 25 to 8, Mr. Straw's motion to limit the discussion to thirty minutes, no one person being permitted to talk longer than five minutes, was carried.

MR. STRAW—In order to get this matter before the meeting, I now move that the report of the executive committee be adopted.

MR. FORSYTH—As before stated, I had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the executive committee when this matter was up for discussion. I do not think there is a gentleman in this room who could be more unbiased than I was, and yet I could not help being struck with the fact that the conclusions reached by the committee were not in accordance with the evidence. I would like to know how any gentlemen who has read that report carefully and intelligently can vote to adopt the conclusions of the committee. It is simply absurd, in my judgment. They say that the charges made by Mr. Frerksen were unwarranted and unsubstantiated, but in the next paragraph they admit glaring errors or discrepancies, which they claim were clerical errors or misprints. The members of this association have no means of knowing whether these errors are misprints or not, and when an explanation is asked they charge the person asking with being guilty of almost a criminal act. I hope that every member of this association will have the decency and manhood to vote his convictions on this subject. Any one who has read the report cannot help being impressed with the fact that the conclusions of the committee are strained. The chairman of the committee has exceeded the bounds of propriety in the report submitted. Now, Mr. President, as a matter of fairness, justice and impartiality, I move that lines five, to fourteen, inclusive, page 178 of the printed proceedings be stricken from the record.

MR. KNIGHT—I second the motion.

MR. FRERKSEN—Before the question is put, Mr. President, I desire to be heard. Let me first call your attention to the appointment of this executive committee. The constitution says that this committee shall be elected by ballot annually, but this was not done. It was appointed by the president, which was clearly illegal. When the executive committee met in Chicago, a number of the members were present, and a number were represented by proxy. A number of proxies had been obtained by members of the board of pharmacy in order to sit upon the committee to which would be referred the findings of the sub-committee. Did any of you ever hear of a proceeding like that? If the proxies that the members of the board of pharmacy obtained were good, why didn't they sit upon the committee? They thought that would be too flagrant an abuse of the constitution, so they gave their proxies to some others. A proxy obtained from a member of the executive committee, who was supposed to be elected by this association, is turned over by the party holding the proxy to some one else to sit upon the committee. You might just as well have an alderman, and then delegate his power of voting to some one else. If you will read the printed proceedings, you will see that Mr. W. G. Carrothers, of Fairfield, appointed as his proxy, Mr. W. C. Simpson, a member of the board of pharmacy, who, feeling somewhat delicate about the question, turns over the proxy to Mr. Wilhelm Bodemann, a present member of the board. Mr. Bodemann, besides, was one of the candidates that this association had recommended to the governor for appointment as a member of the board of pharmacy. Mr. T. S. Arnold, of Watseka, authorized Mr. A. A. Culver to cast his vote for him. Mr. Culver was a member of the board of pharmacy, but, like Mr. Simpson, he turned the proxy over to some one else, Mr. Oscar Schmidt, of Chicago.

MR. CULVER—Mr. Arnold sent me his proxy through an error, and I gave it to Mr. Schmidt, a gentleman whom I had never met before. The transaction was perfectly fair and honest.

MR. FRERKSEN—Mr. A. D. Loar appointed as his proxy an ex-member of the board. The board of pharmacy was well represented on the committee to which the sub-committee made its report.

Allow me to call your attention to something else. In the conversation we had with the president of this association about the appointment of this committee, we told him that in all decency and honor no member of the board of pharmacy at that time should sit upon that committee. The president stated to us that our position was all right and fair. We also suggested, in order not to embarrass the committee in its findings, that no member who was suggested by the association to the governor for appointment should be upon the committee. Now Mr. Dyche was made chairman of the special com-

mittee under and by virtue of having made the motion at the last meeting for the appointment of it. His name was recommended to the governor for appointment, and he is today a member of the board. In a spirit of decency and fairness, under all the circumstances, Mr. Dyche should have resigned from the special committee.

MR. DYCHE—I am much obliged for your advice.

MR. FRERKSEN—You need it. There were some twenty-one or twenty-two charges preferred. These were based upon the fact that the report of the board of pharmacy for 1897 was supposed to be a full report of the proceedings of the board. We had examined the records of the justice courts and found some cases that were not contained in the published report. We, therefore, made a charge that there was a discrepancy between the report of the board and the justice courts. What does this special committee say on this subject? On page 174 of the published proceedings, after indulging in a little pastime in the way of throwing bouquets, the committee says: "The most serious charge is the first one of Mr. Frerksen, viz.: that there is a great discrepancy in the records of the board of pharmacy as to cases instituted, disposed of, fines collected, and the records of the justice courts." It then goes on to say that the charge that the report does not contain any record of the cases dismissed, non-suited and appealed, is practically true. On page 218 the board of pharmacy says: "It is true that the report of the committee on complaints and prosecutions of the board of pharmacy for the year 1897 does not contain any record of the cases dismissed, non-suited, or appealed. Perhaps it would have been better had this been done, but the committee only reported upon such cases as had paid their fines." It admits that there is a discrepancy, yet this Dyche committee comes to the conclusion on page 178 that, while these charges are true, the parties making them are almost criminally liable.

MR. BODEMANN—I want to ask the president of this association if Mr. Frerksen did not importune him to make him (Frerksen) the chairman of that special committee.

THE PRESIDENT—In the appointment of the special committee Mr. Dyche was entitled to the chairmanship. To forestall any criticism I addressed a letter last June to Mr. Frerksen and Professor Hallberg, asking them to submit a list of members in Chicago from which to select the members of the committee. I did not want the impression to go out that the committee had been fixed. I received a letter under date of June 14, submitting a list of names to me, among which were J. H. Wells and Geo. R. Baker. Mr. Frerksen's name was also on the list. As to the charge of unfairness in the appointment of the special committee, Mr. Frerksen and Professor Hallberg prac-

tically had the naming of two-thirds of the committee. The names were selected from a list submitted by them.

MR. FRERKSEN—Why don't you state the entire contents of the letter? Isn't it a fact that we protested against the appointment of either Messrs. Dyche, Bodemann, or Bartlett, inasmuch as they had been recommended to the governor by this association for appointment as a member of the board of pharmacy?

THE PRESIDENT—That is true. I thought that it would be treating both sides fairly to give the chairmanship to Mr. Dyche.

Mr. Frerksen having consumed the five minutes time allotted to him under Mr. Straw's motion, on motion of Mr. Dyche further time was given him.

MR. FRERKSEN—As evidence "that the board makes illegal expenditures of money in the employment of special counsel to prosecute the cases brought under the pharmacy law," the report for 1897 shows that \$1,384.37 was paid out during the year, together with \$300 legal expenses paid to Secretary Fleury, making a total of \$1,684.37, despite the fact that the pharmacy act and the Illinois statutes require such prosecutions to be the duty of the state's attorney, on the principle that prosecutions in the name of the people must be in the name of the people. In reply to this the board refers to a supreme court decision, rendered some ten years ago, which was based upon the pharmacy act then in force, and which required one-half of the fines to go to the county school boards. This decision does not apply in the present law, which was amended in this particular in 1895. It further justifies its arrangement with the deputy state's attorney, without stating what the exact arrangement is, by asserting that "it is the best arrangement ever made by the board in Cook county." I desire to call the attention of the association to the prosecutions instituted by the board in 1889, when over \$5,000 was collected in fines by Secretary C. W. Day and his brother-in-law, Mr. King, which was the cause of much complaint at the time, and threatened the repeal of the law. The county school board received one-half of the fines collected, which disposes of the statement that the present arrangement is the best ever made, etc. •

In reply to the charge, "that the board has never made an itemized report to the association of the sums of money expended for expert testimony," the board gives the names of two firms of chemists to which \$202.67 was paid for examination of articles, and the board collected on this account \$96.49 in fines. It also states that \$118.50 was paid to a firm of chemists for examination of forty-three specimens of drugs. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association has a standing committee on adulteration which annually reports on the

adulteration of drugs. This committee has time and again requested an appropriation to defray the cost of material for this work, but not one dollar has ever been paid to it by the board, although all moneys received above the board's expenses belong to the association. This committee rarely fails to report, and the results are published. No report of the examination of the forty-three specimens made by the board's chemists was ever published, probably for good reasons.

In answer to the charge that some \$2,842 was expended improperly, the board defends its action by stating that this money collected from fines was retained by the committee on complaints and prosecutions, and disbursed for expenses of said committee, which accounted for the amount at the close of the year, when a warrant for a deficit of \$361.50 was drawn on the treasurer. The board in referring to a letter of Mr. Mathison as to the method of disbursing this amount, in which he says, "Not a single dollar of this \$2,842.19 received appears to have been submitted to the board for its action," makes the assertion that "he states what is not true," and refers to the action of the board on December 14, 1897, when the report of the committee on prosecutions was presented and approved, and the warrant for the deficit of \$361.50 ordered drawn. As Mr. Mathison clearly points out, the money was not paid to the treasurer, as the law requires. If committees can go on for a whole year and expend thousands of dollars, only to bring in a statement in order to cover a deficit, why not turn the entire board into a committee of the whole and report to itself or the secretary once a year, and draw a warrant for the deficit?

As to the charge of excessive per diems of Mr. Schmidt, his detailed statement speaks for itself. He is the first and only member of the board who has been conscientious enough to charge fractional days for his services, even if the annual amount received is much greater than that received by Mr. Buck when he was president of the board.

The secretary avers that the \$544.86 paid out for sundries is for janitor service, telegraph, express, gas, laundry, and drugs. No doubt telegraphing is much dearer than writing postal cards, and the expressage might have covered the expense of sending the reports of the board, which never reach the pharmacists until they write for them, or obtain them at the annual meeting. Since the other items are furnished for the office in Springfield by the state, it must refer to the quarters on 39th street, where the board meets five or six times annually. The amount is considerable, but includes the per diem of the expert who helps the board examine candidates, and which may be paying twice for the work intended to be performed by the board only.

The charge of money received from prosecutions, and not accounted for in the report, is explained away by the statement that

in all these cases the discrepancy was due to typographical errors; in one instance, \$510 should have been \$40, and so on. With singular fatality the name of the person from whom this large sum was supposed to have been received is given as "Blank," and the excuse is made that "we were unable to get any report as to persons fined from the state's attorney." Over \$500 is thus charged to the expert printer, and the board states "it is unfortunate that these errors occurred, but it is powerless to prevent such things," as they have no opportunity to read proof and correct it.

The board becomes very indignant at an item of \$94.15, which it is charged was not accounted for, and calls such statement a gross misrepresentation. It is true that this one item is credited in the report for 1897, but it is the only item so far accounted for.

The board denies that it has instituted vexatious and harrassing litigation, etc. This denial is on a par with its other assertions. It says "that every case is carefully investigated by the agent of the board." This agent is a Mr. Chaffee. The most astounding information is that pharmacists who have grown gray in the service, graduates of colleges of pharmacy, members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, men who have helped to frame and pass the pharmacy law, are to have this young lad, a stranger in Chicago, a former cigar case man, set himself up in judgment as to whether or not they have violated the pharmacy law, and if by hook or crook he can buy five cents' worth of quinine capsules from the boy while the proprietor is busy with some other customer, have him hauled to a justice court in the name of the state and fined. What a travesty on law and justice! A board of pharmacy which tolerates such procedure, and has no better conception of the law which it has to administer, is an insult to intelligent pharmacists; and yet, while all cases are carefully investigated by this agent, "it sometimes happens that a case is dismissed for having the wrong name," as the board states. Affidavits show that this is done to make the accused lose time, and to tire him so that he will settle. Sometimes the attorney for the board threatens the accused that he will get him again unless he is a good fellow and pays up.

The board makes a specious plea for the World's Fair justice courts, on the ground that it saves time to travel ten or fifteen miles from the various divisions of the city in order to reach the two courts where all the business of the board is brought. This is the rankest sophistry, as delay in transferring in the center of the city is too great to make Hyde Park readily accessible, which the World's Fair and other enterprises have found out to their cost; and then, as if wanting to add insult to injury, the board assigns as a reason that Attorney Gould lives down there. No doubt the hundred or more pharmacists who have journeyed to this double-barrelled justice seat, consider it a

great condescension to travel so far to view the great disciple of Blackstone, formerly a watchmaker at Roseland.

The charge that "persons prosecuted and fined are permitted to pay on the installment plan," is characterized by the board as "totally untrue," and yet the next breath, the board, in its answer, states "it is no doubt true that persons have been allowed to pay part of the fine one time, and part another." What credulence can be given to assertions made by such a contradictory defense? If it was not in the printed copy of the committee's report, we should have to charge this also to the typographical errors of the (alleged) printer expert.

The board also denies that Attorney Gould is employed by it, and says that he is paid a fee for each case. The special committee says that he gets one-half of the fines collected, and the state's attorney has said that he gets from \$5 to \$6 for each case. In any event, it is evident that the more cases he can scare up, the more money he gets from the opulent druggists of Chicago.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I desire to say that the board of pharmacy against which these charges were brought is out of existence, and Mr. Dyche, who was chairman of the special committee, is now a member of the board. I hope that when this report is adopted, the recommendation of the special committee with regard to adopting some other plan for paying for the services of the attorney will not be lost sight of. I also think it would be no more than fair that some druggist in Chicago, who has been ground out of business by the board of pharmacy and the department stores, should earn the \$1,400 that Mr. Chaffee is now getting.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Dyche will have the opportunity of closing the debate.

MR. DYCHE—I wish to call your attention first to the numerous meetings this special committee had. It had a meeting with the gentlemen who preferred the charges, a meeting with the board of pharmacy, a joint meeting, and then it had some ten or fifteen meetings devoted to the preparation of this report. The committee stated in its report the arguments by which those preferring the charges attempted to substantiate them, and also the arguments of the board of pharmacy. These are stated at length in the report, and from them you can judge of the action of the committee. The committee soon found that there were one or two charges which reflected upon the integrity of the members of the board, and in order that it might satisfy itself as to the justice of these charges, it employed an expert accountant to check over the records of the justice courts and the report of the board of pharmacy, so far as it pertained to these charges. The report of the accountant is published with the report of the committee. The most serious charge is the one, as follows: "That there is a great discrepancy in the report of the board of

pharmacy as to cases instituted, disposed of, and fines collected, and the records of the justice courts." The pith of that charge is that the records of the justice courts show that certain moneys were paid to the board, and not accounted for in the report of 1897. Let me call your attention to the fact that the report of the board for 1897 was published, I believe, on the 10th of December, 1897. It is true that report does not contain a record of all the fines which were collected after that date.

MR. FRERKSEN—The pith of that charge is that 121 cases were instituted and disposed of and did not appear in the report, excepting the case of Schenkraus. Later on when I went down to Justice Porter's court and asked him to examine the record, he refused it.

MR. DYCHE—The reason these cases did not appear was that the fines had not been collected. It was impossible for the board to publish a fine as being collected before it was collected. One of the allegations of Mr. Frerksen, which is supported by the affidavit of himself and Mr. von Hermann, is that the "report shows but one prosecution against one Andrew Maguire, with a fine of \$20, while the dockets of said justices show that said Andrew Maguire has been prosecuted and fined twice, a fine of \$20 being imposed in each instance." The report of the accountant shows that the second fine referred to was turned over to the board February 5, 1898. It was also found that the fine of R. R. Brown, tried November 23, 1897, was not turned over to the board until December 31, 1897. In every one of the twenty-two allegations in which discrepancies are alleged, similar reasons are given, except in one case, where no record was found. Now, this is what the committee said, which appears to be what they object to and want stricken out: "A charge of this character is a grave one, and its wide circulation may have led many to fear that the board of pharmacy has not been honest in the matter of handling the money received from fines. No one is ever justified in spreading abroad a charge reflecting on the integrity of others except on trustworthy evidence; when this is done without such evidence, as in the case at hand, the act is almost criminal. The report of the accountant shows beyond doubt that the board of pharmacy has been honest and careful in its method of keeping an account of these fines, and those who have so recklessly attacked its honesty deserve the severest censure." The committee believed it was justified in inserting that part of the report.

MR. FORSYTH—Will Mr. Dyche tell me in which specification, misappropriation of funds is alleged?

MR. DYCHE—Yes, sir; where you say there is a discrepancy; etc. I thank the association very much for its courtesy, and move that the amendment offered by Mr. Forsyth be laid on the table.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I would like the privilege of asking Mr. Dyche a question. You refer to the report of Accountant Judson as explaining away the foundation for these twenty-two allegations. In your report you refer to the fact that you employed an accountant who presented to you a report on the 10th of August, and that the committee at that time thought it had sufficient information on the subject, but upon Mr. Frerksen filing additional charges you called upon Accountant Judson to make another report in detail. Why was not the first report of Accountant Judson published? It cost forty or fifty dollars.

MR. DYCHE—The committee employed Mr. Judson as an expert accountant to check these accounts. He did his work in July and rendered us an account in August. That report was made up simply from an examination of the records of the board of pharmacy and the justice courts, and is essentially the account that is published. The reason the meeting was not held in September is that the detailed charges were not received until about ten days before the meeting was called. When those charges were filed we asked that the meeting be delayed for a month, and we turned them over to Mr. Judson for another report.

MR. BODEMANN—Allow me to state that Mr. von Hermann said that he was "bamboozled" into signing that statement.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—Mr. Dyche, I challenge you to publish the first report of Accountant Judson. I desire to state that the first report of Accountant Judson did not contain a single one of these cases.

MR. DYCHE—The first report contains every one and has been published in this record.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I say it does not appear here. If it does I would like to see it.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is on the motion of Mr. Dyche to lay Mr. Forsyth's amendment on the table.

The motion was laid on the table by a standing vote of 40 to 5. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Straw, and the report of the executive committee as printed in the proceedings was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now listen to Mr. Wooten, the secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

MR. WOOTEN—Mr. President, fellow druggists of the state of Illinois, ladies and gentlemen:

It gives me very great pleasure to address you upon the topic assigned to me, the movement which is engaging the attention of

our brethren of the retail trade throughout the entire country, the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The subject is so broad, and the discussion of it is so liable to lead one into side lines of thought, that I hardly know where to begin or what particular features of the work to discuss. Inasmuch, however, as the purpose for which the organization was formed is pretty well understood, I think it best to speak of the plans formulated in St. Louis and elaborated by the national executive committee, by the operation of which we expect to accomplish the grand purpose of securing to the retail drug trade the remuneration to which its members are entitled. As both the St. Louis convention and the national executive committee have confined their labors to an effort to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the vexing problem of how to prevent cutting in the price of proprietary medicines, and how to buy these goods at such prices that the sale of them will be sufficiently profitable to justify their being handled, I shall speak principally upon these points.

While I shall do this for the reasons I have just named, the fact should not be lost sight of that the National Association of Retail Druggists was organized for the purpose of lessening, if not removing, all the ills from which the retail drug trade is suffering, whatever may be the source of these ills, and that in time it hopes to be looked upon not only as the drug trade's defender, but as its arbiter and its forerunner on the highway of prosperity.

The national association, as has been stated time and again, is convinced of its future usefulness, as far as the sale of proprietary medicines is concerned, because the plans adopted by it make the sale of these goods profitable alike to wholesalers and retailers, and because the successful workings of these plans will also render the manufacture of proprietary goods more profitable than in the past. The manufacturer's cost of advertising (the largest expense incident to marketing these goods, not excepting the actual cost of making, bottling, etc.), will be greatly lessened because those whose methods render this advertising non-effective shall have been deprived of the opportunity of continuing the practice. This refers, of course, to the department stores, whose plan it is to subsidize their clerks not to sell advertised proprietaries, though this practice is resorted to also by many aggressive cutters whose business is drugs exclusively.

The proprietary manufacturer is required by the national association of retail druggists to sell his goods at best prices to those wholesalers only who can be depended upon to keep the goods out of improper channels. These jobbers are recognized as the legitimate first distributors of the goods, and sales by these first distributors must be made exclusively to those retail druggists who do not slaughter prices, these druggists being known as the legitimate final distributors. In accordance with this plan nearly ninety per cent of

the manufacturers have agreed to confine their sales to the first distributors, a list of whom has been prepared by a committee of the three national associations, representing the drug trade.

If there were no other reason for doing so, the plan would be hailed with satisfaction by many of the manufacturers because of their desire to conciliate the retail drug trade. I believe that the great advantage of being able to distribute their advertising through the retail trade and of being able to secure cooperation in selling their respective preparations is held in much higher estimation by proprietary manufacturers than is generally recognized; and I take occasion here to affirm my conviction that the retail druggists of this country do not begin to realize the strength of their combined power. Most of the abuses heaped upon retail druggists would never have been conceived except for their defenselessness and the perception that this condition would continue indefinitely.

The plans of the national association of retail druggists contemplate the waiving by retailers of the right to buy at best prices of the manufacturers direct. This question received at the St. Louis convention a great deal of thought and it was agreed upon after most thorough discussion. The wholesaler has his legitimate sphere and our association believes that aside from giving proper consideration to the right of the jobber to handle proprietaries, as well as other goods under profitable conditions, it is good policy to work in conjunction with him because of the fact that his interests are identical with those of the retail trade, and it is manifestly to the latter's advantage that a coalition between wholesalers and retailers be formed for mutual advantage. In return for the advantage of being the sole first distributors of proprietaries, the jobbing trade obligates itself to what lies in its power to bring about a restoration of full retail prices, thereby materially advancing the prospects for success of the cause for which we are working.

In regard to the contention of the national association that the price of proprietaries to the retailer shall not exceed \$2, \$4 and \$8, a number of firms (though not as many as we would like) have reduced their prices either to former figures, or to such an extent as to conform to this schedule. Of course you will understand that in the present unorganized condition of our people we are not in a position to demand that these prices shall not be exceeded. It is feared the bitterness that has characterized the discussion as to who shall pay the war revenue tax on proprietaries will interfere for some time to come with the adjustment of this matter. It is perhaps natural to condemn in unmeasured terms those whose actions are directly at variance with our interests, especially when the indications point strongly to the adversaries having adopted deliberately and with malice aforethought a policy, every facet and angle of which bore evidence that it was conceived in greed, and constructed without the

slightest reference to square dealing, but our saying this again and again in all sorts of offensive ways may have had the effect of preventing the very thing we desire—the return to reasonable prices for these goods. All beings worthy of the name human, object to being driven, and proprietary manufacturers are only human. We shall be unable to coerce them for the sufficient reason that at this juncture our organization is not complete enough, and we shall be unable to persuade them until at least a portion of the bitterness of the controversy we have indulged in shall have subsided.

It is not doubted this matter of prices can be, and will be adjusted in accordance with our wishes, but it is best not to give to it now the time and energy that ought to be devoted to the other more important matter of keeping proprietaries out of the hands of aggressive cutters. You will agree with me, I am sure, that it is a good deal more worth while for the retail trade to sell a proprietary at from ten to thirty-five cents more than is now being received, and to sell along with it the other goods that usually accompany such purchases, than to save four or six cents on the cost price of the article. When, as the result of well-directed, persevering effort, the former has been rendered possible, we feel sure the latter will not be found as difficult as at this distance it appears.

But what about new proprietaries, the fledgelings that are just beginning to exploit themselves in street car signs and in dummy easeis on the show cases of "easy" druggists; what shall we say about them? The Louisville plan of dealing with this matter is the best scheme yet devised for bringing the manufacturers of them into line and keeping them there. You see this yellow slip? Well, no manufacturer's representative can go into the city of Louisville without a yellow slip like that, and even get an audience with any one of its 150 druggists, except one black sheep. (Applause.) This slip goes on to say that the manufacturers of the articles offered are all right on the two important questions of distribution of the goods and the price, and the sale of the article offered is commended to the members of the association. What has been the result in Louisville? It takes a traveling man about twenty minutes after he strikes the depot to find out that the retail druggists there run the drug portion of the town (or all except a very small part of it) and that instead of following his own sweet will about selling his goods he will sell them according to the will of the druggists there, or he won't sell them at all. (Applause.)

That is what can be done by organization. Let me tell you a little incident that happened in our own state. In the three towns of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, they have an organization known as the Tri-City Druggists' Association. A man selling a new brand of dyes struck the three cities and sold about all the druggists there. After he had sold all the druggists he went and

sold the largest department store in the three places, and the department store immediately announced its intention to sell the dyes at eight cents. Next morning's mail brought to the manufacturers letters cancelling all the orders taken of the druggists of the three cities, and in addition to these a letter from the secretary of the national association of retail druggists stating that the national executive committee regarded their business methods with suspicion and that if they wanted to continue to do business with the retail drug trade of the country, it would be to their advantage to call at once at 943 West Madison street, Chicago, and explain matters, an invitation which was accepted without an hour's delay. As might have been expected the druggists sold the dyes, the department store being unable to get them. So much for organization. O, that the druggists of this country only realized the irresistible power that would be theirs if they were only organized.

What, you ask me, are the prospects of success? Replying to this question in the impetuous way in which the matter presents itself to my mind, I answer you that it *must* succeed. (Applause.) The plans we have adopted are all that could be desired. They are clear cut, honest, unselfish, and thoroughly practical. If the manufacturers and jobbers live up to their respective parts of the contract, as it is believed they will, because it is to their interest as will become more and more apparent, it is difficult to see how we can fail of success if we will content ourselves to labor and to wait.

The growth of the national association of retail druggists in numbers has been most gratifying. As you doubtless know, every state association that has met up to this time has endorsed the movement, and each of them is now giving it both moral and financial support. About a hundred local associations are loyally supporting the national body, and in some of those associations the deeds of heroism put forth for the common good is worthy of the highest admiration. In Pittsburg our people are holding out excellently against a firm of manufacturers that is unwilling to recognize the right of retail druggists to even moderate compensation for handling its goods; while in St. Louis, the secretary of state, either from a sense of duty, or some reason best known to himself, has brought suit against the members of the association for combining to save their business from being destroyed by a coterie of profit-wreckers, who hope to build up their fortunes by pauperizing the great body of the drug trade of their city.

A gentleman said to me today, "This movement is the first one ever started by the retail trade that had for its foundation a correct notion of the real conditions under which the drug business is being carried on." I do not think a higher compliment could be paid to our cause, and I think it is deserved. We are not confronted by theories, but by conditions. We shall never be any better off financially until these conditions are changed, and the national association of retail

druggists is doing its best to change them. It is going to take a good long time and lots of patient, persevering work, but our all is at stake, and as far as can be seen, this is our only hope.

In regard to the finances, of our association the national executive committee, in accordance with the wishes of the association expressed at St. Louis, levied an assessment of 25 cents upon each member of the local and state associations affiliated with the national body. It was impossible to tell with any degree of exactness what the expenses for the first year would be, and this amount was agreed upon somewhat as an experiment. The sum raised by the operation of this plan has not been sufficient for the needs of the work, but a large number of associations having made liberal contributions to the emergency fund, a fund created for the immediate needs of the organization early in its existence, our finances are in fairly good condition. The pharmaceutical associations of Maryland, Kansas, and some other states have each added a liberal donation to their assessments. Illinois, as you already know, has sent to the national treasurer \$125 for 500 members. I have no desire to urge you to adopt the plan I have mentioned of adding a donation to what you have already paid. What I have said on this subject has been in answer to questions asked me in reference thereto since I came to Danville.

Illinois, as the state in which the new national association had its origin, has done well in helping on the good work, but it should do more. The organization of its druggists into town and county societies ought to be pushed in order that the hands of the national association of retail druggists may be strengthened and the effectiveness of its work rendered certain. Every man here ought to go home with firmly fixed determination to do all in his power to unite the druggists of his locality in an organization. Our cause is a glorious one and there is much to be expected of it. It ought to live. Whether or not it *will* live will depend upon ourselves. The future lies before us, the past, with its bitter lessons, behind. Divided, working against each other's interests, we shall fail ignominiously as we deserve, and each succeeding year will find our business less and less profitable, more and more unsatisfactory, till financial disaster shall be our doom. United, organized, we shall march forth under the glorious banner of the National Association of Retail Druggists, conquering and to conquer.

MR. STRAW—One of the objects I had in coming to this meeting was the hope that I might be able to say something to further the system of organization, or suggest some system to be adopted in Illinois. There is no question in my mind but that is the solution of our difficulties. If we had a perfect and absolute organization of the retail druggists in this state, or a majority of them, in conjunction with

the protection that is now furnished by the pharmacy law, we could absolutely control the situation. That is not only true of Illinois, but of the United States. The retail druggists do not realize the power of organization. I want to say to you that if we had an organization in the United States representing thirty-five thousand retail druggists, to be controlled by the national association of retail druggists, we could make or break any manufacturer of proprietary medicine in the United States, since we are the natural distributors of their product. I desire to urge upon the individual members of this association that they take the matter of organization up at once. Those of the various counties represented here should get together and start an organization for their respective counties that will work in unison with the national association. In Chicago, we have taken up the work and intend to follow it up until we have organized the retail druggists of that city. The conditions there are very discouraging in some respects, but that the work can be done is splendidly illustrated by the gentleman who has just spoken. Every druggist in one ward is a member of the organization, and such work can be done in every ward if we only interest the right men. The organization started with a membership of 110, but we now have between 400 and 500 members. It will probably take a year to fully organize the druggists of Chicago. This is the work that I hope will be taken up by the members of this association all through the state of Illinois. In the organization, do not forget the fact that you are protected by a pharmacy law which provides that these goods cannot be sold anywhere except by a registered pharmacist. The best illustration, I think, of what organization can do, is the Master Plumbers' Association, which has been in existence for a number of years. Their business was cut up and in bad condition, and they formed this organization, which is a secret one, with a membership fee of \$100. You cannot get into their meetings unless you have the password. The organization started, I think, in Columbus, but it has extended to other states until they now have a perfect national organization. At their meeting in Baltimore they passed a resolution to the effect that they will not distribute or handle the goods of any manufacturer who is not in sympathy with the organization, and who will not protect them in their prices. The result is that today you can not go to any reputable manufacturer of plumbers' supplies and buy a dollar's worth of goods, if you offer them ten dollars for one. Now, if the plumbers can do that, why can't the druggists?

MR. PURDUNN—Is there any question about the legality of such an organization?

MR. STRAW—No, sir; there is not.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I would like to remind you that about once a year there are reports that the organization is to be abandoned.

MR. STRAW—There is no law in the land that says a body of men can not organize for their mutual benefit. I would like to cite a recent decision of the supreme court of New Jersey. One of the firms that had signed the contract and gone into a combination concluded that it was not being treated right and decided to withdraw from it. The supreme court decided that inasmuch as these men had voluntarily entered into this agreement and had elected certain men to conduct their business, they were bound by that contract. I want to say that if the retail druggists of the United States, or of Illinois, were thoroughly organized they could dictate to the manufacturers of goods upon what conditions they should be sold. This is the only way you can control the situation.

MR. BARTELLS—Secretary Wooten has suggested that it would be agreeable to the national association to have an additional amount of money contributed by this association. As treasurer I realize that our finances are in bad shape. There should be either an increase of membership fees or an increase of members. We need more money, as we have not enough to meet our necessary expenses and the demands that are made upon us. I think it would be well for the association at this time, or at some time during this meeting, to take action on this matter. It would be a great pleasure to contribute more largely to the national association, but we can not do it with the present financial condition of our association. There are four thousand druggists in the State of Illinois, but our membership is only a little over five hundred. This condition is not a desirable one and something must be done to increase the membership, or else those who do belong ought to increase their annual dues. I do not know which would be best. Perhaps both methods would be suitable and agreeable.

MR. W. W. SAWYER, of Rockford—I would like to hear from some of the representatives of the different parts of the state with regard to their work of organization. Mr. Keeling, of Rockford, is here and I think can give us some interesting facts.

MR. J. H. KEELING, of Rockford—We have had an organization in Rockford for the last nine years and have never had any particular trouble. Four years ago a cut rate department store started in Rockford and commenced, as usual, to advertise cut prices in the papers. We called a meeting of the druggists and agreed to meet the prices of this store, but did not advertise the fact in the papers. We didn't allow any patent medicines to be displayed in the windows with the price marked down. We have a schedule of prices, and when a man comes into the store and says he can buy a bottle of a certain patent medicine for a certain lower price, we know better. We have raised the schedule once since the system went into effect, and are having no trouble. We have not yet called on the national association for

help, because we know they have had plenty to do. We thought we were able to take care of our own fight, and are not having any trouble at the present time.

Now in regard to our treasurer's suggestion as to raising more money for this association. Yesterday I counted 530 names with an asterisk in front of them, showing they have not paid their dues. If each member that is here will take a book home with him and look up the names in his city and county that are in arrears and prevail upon them to pay up, if not in full, to join again, I do not think you will have any trouble in increasing the amount of money that you now have. The meeting at St. Louis, as Mr. Wooten says, was a business one. There was an under current of feeling that they were there for business only. I never saw a body of men in my life who worked in more perfect harmony, and, as they thought, for the best interests of the retail druggists. If you will attend the meeting of the national association at Cincinnati and spend a little time and money you will be well repaid, and will appreciate what that association intends to do for the druggists of this country. I do not believe as Mr. Straw does, that we should form an organization with passwords and the like. I think we are an educated people; we are supposed to be, at least, and we should have more confidence in each other. If we form an organization I do not see why we cannot make it go, as there is no reason for it. If we will place a little more confidence in each other we will get along far better. When we formed an agreement to close up our stores at a certain hour at night, some of the druggists would walk around to see if all the stores were closed at that hour. My advice is not to go around looking up your neighbor, but to attend to your own work. When we first started in with our agreement we had some complaints. Very often, probably once or twice a day, the telephone would ring and the word would come to me, as secretary, that so and so was selling something at less than regular price. I would immediately go to the party complained of and investigate the matter. I would find that such was not the case, when I would immediately notify the person complaining, thereby getting it straightened out immediately. At the present time we have perfect confidence in each other, and if a man tells us he can buy cheaper at some other store, we know better.

MR. SWANNELL—I would like to say a word with regard to organization, and then I have a resolution I wish to offer later. I will speak of the condition in my own county, Champaign. I was at the St. Louis meeting and went back home determined to effect an organization, which we did. We have never had cut rates in our town or Urbana. We have always maintained the prices, simply by an understanding among the druggists. We had a little agreement, which was one of honor largely. We got the druggists to our meeting, and we

now have a constitution which has been signed by a majority of the druggists in our county, and the balance have signified their intention of signing. They have all agreed not to cut the prices. Formerly there had been some cutting on the outside. But while the retail druggists in our county are maintaining prices, the grocery stores which have these permits from the board of pharmacy to sell patents outside of a five miles limit are cutting the prices. We can not get these people into our organization because they are not registered pharmacists and are not a part of us in any way or shape. I want the board of pharmacy to refuse, as it is discretionary with it, to give permits to people who cut the rates.

MR. SIMPSON—If we can get their names, their permits will never be renewed. Wherever the condition exists, as described by Mr. Swannell, if the board of pharmacy will be apprised of the fact, permits will not be issued.

MR. PURDUNN—Mr. Wooten, do you know anything about the anti-department store bill which was passed last year in Missouri, and which was aimed at these stores?

MR. WOOTEN—I do not think the St. Louis association has attached much importance to that measure. I am inclined to think that had they anticipated any relief from that law, they would have been eager to put it in operation. I am sorry that I can not answer your question. We have a very active association in St. Louis. Every retail druggist in the city of St. Louis is a member of the organization, with the exception of four aggressive cutters. I think before many weeks you will hear of some very startling things that have occurred in that city with regard to the selling of proprietary goods by the retail druggists there.

While I am on my feet, I want to say that the wholesale trade in Chicago is not as bad as you have been disposed to think in the past. It has been very kind to the national executive committee and has refused to sell supplies to some very objectionable people. I do not care to make any more specific statement than that. I think the wholesale drug trade of Chicago have a little more confidence in each other than formerly, and we have very little difficulty in getting the kind of assistance we need. If the time ever comes, and we say to you that such and such wholesalers are not doing as we think they ought to, I want you to be prepared to help out the national association in the matter. Our organization is growing in Chicago, and we propose to have 75 or 80 per cent of the retail druggists in that city in it before the close of the year. The druggists throughout the state can be of great assistance to us. You have no idea of the financial condition of the drug trade in Chicago. I do not want to pose as a calamity howler, but the department stores have ruined the business. The druggists out in the state can change their accounts from one

house to another, but in Chicago we cannot do that. If our organization comes to you and says that the interests of the Chicago druggists demand that you give your orders to certain houses, it would be very agreeable to us if you comply. (Applause.)

MR. J. E. HUBER, of Peoria—In Peoria we were to a certain extent, in a sort of a muddle, and it became necessary to do something. We got together and formed an organization and agreed to raise the prices. All of the retail druggists joined with the exception of one or two, and they have since joined. At first, of course, every one was a little dubious about the result, and occasionally we would hear that sales were being made at cut prices which generally proved to be untrue. We were selling all dollar articles for ninety cents, but when the stamp tax went into effect we immediately raised the prices, since which time we have had no trouble at all. Another thing that was the occasion of some trouble, was the trading stamps. At our last meeting, however, a resolution was passed abolishing these, and that matter is now satisfactorily arranged. I think we did a very good thing when we abolished these trading stamps.

MR. L. F. STUEBE, of Danville—In 1889 we organized the Vermilion County Pharmaceutical Association, and all the druggists of Danville are now members of it. I do not think there has been a price cut in this town for the last ten years; at least, not that we know of. We have a strict rule that it must not be done. I wish to call your attention to article 12 of our constitution, which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned druggists, do hereby bind ourselves to adhere in good faith to the above constitution and by-laws in every particular. We also agree and bind ourselves to adhere to the scale of prices on proprietary medicines and preparations which shall be adopted by the Vermilion County Pharmaceutical Association, and to insist that the business of selling such articles to the consumer belongs to druggists, and to them only. We further agree that in case any member of this association shall violate any part of the constitution or by-laws, or the scale of prices adopted by this association, either directly or indirectly, such person shall, upon conviction, forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars, payable to the treasurer of the association."

We have had this organization for the last ten years, and every druggist in the city belongs to it. We have no cutting, but as the gentleman who preceded me says, we have complaints occasionally, but have never been able to trace them to a direct source, or to tell who it was that did the cutting. They all denied it. We are all agreed on the fact that prices must be maintained, and I think like organizations can be formed in every city. We have gone a little further in some cases and have agreed to sell some articles, such as morphine and alcohol, at a certain price only. We have a few depart-

ment stores in the city selling patent medicines. We have a little circular printed, and whenever we find a man selling medicines, who is not entitled to, we send him a copy of this circular, calling his attention to section so and so of the pharmacy law, which generally results in bringing him to time, and we simply hear nothing further from him. This is the success we have had here, and we feel that it would be a good thing for other cities to adopt our plan.

MR. WOOTEN—I have just received a telegram from the chairman of our executive committee, Mr. Holliday, who is in New York working up an interest in our association and its plans. I telegraphed Mr. Holliday last night, asking what the prospects were, and would like to read his reply. It is as follows:

“Proprietors friendly and anxious to check cutting by doing their utmost to confine sales to legitimate channels. Leading ones are daily declining large cash orders from department stores and big retail cutters. Adjustment of Pittsburg matter improbable. Leading proprietors well represented here.”

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the report of the committee on deceased members.

The following report was then read by Mr. L. C. Deck, the members standing during the reading thereof:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DECEASED MEMBERS.

To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on deceased members beg leave to report the death of the following members of this association since the last meeting:

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE.
Dickerson, J. Townsend....	Brighton.....	September 18, 1898.....
Johnston, David R.....	Aledo.....	.....
Newton, John T.....	Boulder.....	January 10, 1899.....
Powers, Erasmus D.....	Edinburg.....	April 21, 1899.....
Ritter, Albert P.....	Chicago.....	.....

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK FLEURY,

L. C. DECK,

C. F. PRICKETT,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stuchlik the report of the committee was adopted and ordered printed in the proceedings.

A motion of Mr. Bartells, to the effect that the secretary be allowed to insert any other names that may be reported to him later, was carried.

THE SECRETARY—This is only a report of the deceased members of this association. Last year I reported the deaths of all the registered pharmacists in the state. All the deaths of registered pharmacists are reported to the board of pharmacy, and there are quite a good many of them.

MR. SWANNELL—I would now like to offer the resolution referred to by me in my remarks a few moments ago. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the state board of pharmacy be requested to withhold permits, as provided for in section 8 of the pharmacy law, from such firms as they shall be satisfied are cutting prices on patent medicines, and that all druggists report the names of such cutters to the board.

MR. J. F. G. HELMER, of Paxton—I move the adoption of the resolution.

MR. MATHISON—I am in full sympathy with the intent of the resolution, but do not think it wise for the association to pass such a resolution.

MR. PURDUNN—I have heard one member of the board, Mr. Simpson, express himself on this subject, and I think that is sufficient. The resolution is out of order, and I hope it will not prevail. The board of pharmacy can take such action as it may think proper, and doubtless will attend to this matter. They have already pledged themselves to that effect.

MR. FRED SCHMIDT, of Chicago—I move that the resolution be laid upon the table.

MR. SWANNELL—I am very much surprised at the attitude of these gentlemen, and especially so after what has been said about cutting prices. What we are here for is to build up our business. This resolution is binding on nobody. It is a simple expression of opinion about matters that pertain to our business. It is a shame that these men who run grocery stores and sell sugar at cross-road towns should cut prices and take the business away from the regular druggists who are licensed, and who pay high prices for help. I think the resolution should pass.

MR. ROGERS—I believe the passage of this resolution will put us in bad repute. We are all agreed that we want to stop this cutting, and sometimes our opinions may quietly help and be more effective.

MR. FORSYTH—I would like to offer as a substitute that the resolution be adopted, but not published in the proceedings.

MR. FROST—Isn't it a fact that the best method to reach the cutters complained of, is the method suggested by the resolution?

THE PRESIDENT—We are not in a position to force the board of pharmacy to act. We may make suggestions, and that is the proper thing to do. If we suggest this to the board, I think it will have the same effect.

The resolution offered by Mr. Swannell was then laid upon the table without further discussion.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order is the report of the committee on board of pharmacy records, Mr. Heschong, chairman.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS,
FROM JUNE 1, 1898, TO MAY 1, 1899.**

RECEIPTS.

Registered Pharmacist by Examination.

1898.		
June, 13 at \$5.00	.....	\$ 65 00
Sept., 30 "	.....	150 00
Nov., 28 "	.....	140 00
1899.		
Jan., 6 "	.....	30 00
Mar., 53 "	.....	265 00
		<hr/>
		\$650 00

Registered Pharmacist, Sec. 6, Time Service.

1898.		
June, 8 at \$5.00	.....	\$ 40 00
July, 1 "	.....	5 00
Sept., 7 "	.....	35 00
Nov., 7 "	.....	35 00
Dec., 1 "	.....	5 00
1899.		
Jan., 6 "	.....	30 00
Mar., 5 "	.....	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$175 00

Assistant Pharmacist by Examination.

1898.		
June, 16 at \$5.00	.....	\$ 80 00
Sept., 37 "	.....	135 00
Nov., 25 "	.....	125 00
1899.		
Jan., 13 "	.....	65 00
Mar., 71 "	.....	355 00
		<hr/>
		\$760 00

Assistant Pharmacist, Sec. 7, Time Service.

1898.		
June, 4 at \$5.00	.....	\$ 20 00
Sept., 5 "	.....	25 00
Nov., 4 "	.....	20 00
1899.		
Jan., 7 "	.....	35 00
Mar., 5 "	.....	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$125 00

Registered Pharmacist, Renewal.

1898.		
June, 11 at \$1.50	.....	\$ 16 50
July, 8 "	.....	12 00
Aug., 12 "	.....	18 00
Sept., 11 "	.....	16 50
Oct., 5 "	.....	7 50
Nov., 5 "	.....	7 50
1899.		
Jan., 3, 188 "	.....	5,682 00
Feb., 219 "	.....	328 50
Mar., 142 "	.....	213 00
April, 144 "	.....	216 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,517 50

Assistant Pharmacist, Renewal.

1898.		
June, 5 at \$1.00	.....	\$ 5 00
Aug., 3 "	.....	3 00
Sept., 3 "	.....	3 00
Oct., 3 "	.....	3 00
Nov., 2 "	.....	2 00
1899.		
Jan., 895 "	.....	895 00
Feb., 49 "	.....	49 00
Mar., 32 "	.....	32 00
April, 48 "	.....	48 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,040 00

Permits, "Original."

1898.		
July, 45 at \$1.00	.....	\$ 45 00
Sept., 210 "	.....	210 00
Nov., 41 "	.....	41 00
1899.		
Jan., 25 "	.....	25 00
Mar., 66 "	.....	66 00
April, 1 "	.....	1 00
		<hr/>
		\$388 00

Permits, "Renewals."

1898.		
July, 1, 151 at 50c.....	\$575 50	
Aug., 86 ".....	43 00	
Sept., 5 ".....	2 50	
Oct., 2 ".....	1 00	
Nov., 2 ".....	1 00	
	<u>\$623 00</u>	

Delinquents.

1898.		
June.....	\$ 16 00	
July.....	50	
August.....	17 50	
September.....	43 00	
October.....	4 50	
November.....	14 50	
1899.		
January.....	35 00	
February.....	10 00	
March.....	51 50	
April.....	3 00	
	<u>\$195 50</u>	

Fines Collected.

1898.		
Dec., in Cook county.....	\$2,845 00	
Jan., " ".....	95 00	
Feb., " ".....	100 00	
	<u>\$3,040 00</u>	

Fines Collected.—Continued

1898.		
Dec., outside Cook county.....	\$ 110 00	
1899.		
Jan., " ".....	40 00	
Feb., " ".....	40 00	
	<u>\$ 190 00</u>	
	<u>\$3,230 00</u>	

Amount returned by L. L. Chaffee. \$ 10 00

Recapitulation of Receipts from Each Account.

Registered pharmacist by examination.....	\$ 650 00
Registered pharmacist section 6, time service.....	175 00
Assistant pharmacist by examination.....	760 00
Assistant pharmacist section 7, time service.....	125 00
Registered pharmacist, renewals	6,517 50
Assistant " ".....	1,040 00
Permits, original.....	338 00
renewal.....	623 00
Delinquents.....	195 50
Fines collected.....	3,230 00
Returned by L. L. Chaffee.....	10 00
	<u>\$13,714 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary Account "Members of Board and Office Force."

1898.		
June.....	\$1,126 00	
September.....	1,242 00	
November.....	194 00	
December.....	110 00	
1899.		
January.....	590 67	
February.....	361 67	
March.....	709 68	
April.....	563 89	
	<u>\$4,916 89</u>	

Expense Account, Personal, Board Meeting.

1898.		
June.....	\$ 64 80	
September.....	218 90	
November.....	182 40	
December.....	106 06	
1899.		
January.....	190 96	
March.....	372 65	
	<u>\$1,135 76</u>	

Office Supplies.

1898.		
June.....	\$ 57 75	
September.....	44 40	
November.....	230 75	
December.....	4 45	
1899.		
January.....	36 85	
March.....	119 10	
	<u>\$ 483 30</u>	

Printing.

1898.		
June.....	\$ 20 00	
September.....	23 00	
November.....	88 50	
December.....	20 00	
1899.		
January.....	3 00	
March.....	87 25	
	<u>\$ 241 75</u>	

Expressage.

1898.		
June.....	\$ 6 93	
September.....	4 15	
November.....	4 80	
1899.		
January.....	5 59	
March.....	3 26	
	<u>\$ 24 73</u>	

Complaints and Prosecutions.

1898.		
June.....	\$ 115 00	
September.....	224 50	
November.....	226 35	
December.....	3,382 68	
1899.		
January.....	491 80	
February.....	75 60	
March.....	347 00	
April.....	135 90	
	<u>\$4,998 83</u>	

<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>	
1898.	
June.....	\$212 76
September.....	334 93
November.....	273 75
December.....	130 25
1899.	
January.....	74 90
March.....	204 65
April.....	30 25

\$1,260 49

<i>Postage.</i>	
1898.	
June.....	\$ 66 00
September.....	89 00
November.....	86 00
December.....	20 00
1899.	
January.....	25 00
March.....	166 00

\$452 00

<i>Telegraph and Telephone.</i>	
1899.	
January.....	\$19 11
March.....	39 12

\$ 58 23

<i>Recapitulation of Disbursements.</i>	
Salary account, members of board and office force.....	\$4,916 89
Expense account, personal, board meeting.....	1,135 76
Expense account, office supplies.....	483 30

Expense account, printing.....	241 7
Expressage.....	24 73
Complaints and prosecutions.....	4,998 88
Miscellaneous.....	1,200 49
Postage.....	452 00
Telegraph and telephone.....	58 23
	<u>\$13,571 98</u>

Amounts Turned Over to Treasurer by Secretary.

1898.	
June.....	\$1,669 24
September.....	2,180 88
November.....	676 20
December.....	3,615 05
1899.	
January.....	2,000 00
February.....	3,000 00
March.....	1,500 00
April.....	250 00
May.....	1,689 50
May.....	320 50
	<u>\$16,901 37</u>

SUMMARY.

Amount in hands of secretary, June 1, 1898.....	\$ 3,187 37
Total receipts, all sources.....	<u>13,714 00</u>
Total amt. paid to treasurer.....	\$16,901 37
Total disbursements.....	<u>13,571 98</u>
Debit balance, from June 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899.....	<u>\$3,339 39</u>

Warrants all check up against disbursements.

We wish to report that the office of the board of pharmacy is suitably arranged for the examination of candidates, the examination papers are of the highest standard and a credit to the state, and the books of the board are kept in a systematic manner.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. HESCHONG,
H. SWANNELL,
FRANK R. MILNOR,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. Schmidt the report of the committee was adopted and ordered printed in the proceedings.

MR. WOOTEN—I had the pleasure of being a member of the executive committee to which was referred the matter we have been discussing this morning. At that time the question came up as to what were the specific duties of this committee. I was under the impression then, and am still of the same mind, that it is the business of this committee to state whether the records are properly kept. I am of the opinion that there ought to be somebody go over the records of the board of pharmacy, aided if necessary by an expert accountant, and report to this association. If that is done, in the future

we will have no such investigation as that which has caused so much ill-feeling and cost so much money and time.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Heschong, the chairman of the committee, visited Springfield with an expert accountant by the name of Brainerd, and made a thorough examination of the accounts.

MR. EBERT—I hope the board of pharmacy will feel the importance of this matter, and I think likely what has transpired may be a good lesson. I hope the board will see the importance of having some one outside of the committee examine their books. It seems that this association has never been able to expend any money for the purpose of such an expert examination. I think the board should invite this association to examine their accounts and pay the necessary expenses of an accountant. This association cannot ask a committee to go to Springfield for this purpose and spend one or two days at their own expense. The board of pharmacy has the money and it might just as well spend it for this purpose, as to come to the annual meetings and hear the matter discussed every year. It should not only pay the expenses of an expert accountant, but the expenses of the committee appointed by this association as well.

MR. SIMPSON—The board of pharmacy extends at all times an invitation to examine our books, examination papers, and everything pertaining to the board. We court investigation at all times. The books are always open. The board will pay the expenses of an expert accountant and the committee on board of pharmacy records for next year.

THE PRESIDENT—The next on the program is the report of the committee on apprenticeship and education, Mr. Schmidt, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP AND EDUCATION.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee writes briefly to call attention to the fact that a sufficiently long enough time has passed since the apprentice clause of the present pharmacy law has been placed on the statutes of this state. The board of pharmacy up to this time has ruled that one of the required educational qualifications is a certificate of graduation from a grammar school. Your committee believes that the time has come when this standard should be revised. Any candidate for examination who has been in Illinois for the last two years, without having been registered as an apprentice, should not be admitted for examination, if his application for examination is not accompanied by the educational qualifications applicable to an apprentice. Furthermore, we believe that the educational qualifications should go

further than the requirements of a grammar school certificate, and should be made a certificate for second year from a high school, if not the entire high school. Respectfully submitted,

FRED M. SCHMIDT,
T. H. PATTERSON,
W. M. SEMPILL,
Committee.

On motion of Professor Hallberg the report of the committee was received and the recommendations concurred in.

MR. BOEHM—There is one thing I don't quite understand about registered apprentices. Every time the board makes him pay twenty-five or fifty cents for an affidavit. If he takes an examination for assistant he is compelled to file new papers, and he has to go to work and hunt up all the druggists for whom he has worked in order to get new affidavits. I think the board ought to keep its old papers and not compel candidates to file new affidavits.

THE SECRETARY—If an applicant files an affidavit with the board at any time showing service under a registered pharmacist, say for the year 1890, the papers are kept on file in the office and nothing further is required of him, nor has it been done. Sometimes an affidavit is filed that does not give dates. Any affidavit filed with the board and properly dated, remains on file, and no one filing a proper affidavit has been required to file another. An apprentice makes an affidavit that he has a good common school education. That has nothing whatever to do with an application for assistant pharmacist. There is nothing in an affidavit of that character that furnishes evidence of time service. When an applicant files papers for an assistant or registered pharmacist, he must furnish affidavits of time service. An apprentice affidavit in such cases does not count for anything.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the report of the committee on tablet triturates, Mr. Bodemann, chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TABLET TRITURATES.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee hardly thinks it necessary to say anything about our subject, after listening to the able report on trade interests, a report, by the way, so "classic in language" and so remote from "flip-pant opera bouffe," that the most tender and sensitive critic can not be shocked by it, even if I had written it.

We would recommend, however, that your association instruct its officers to request the manufacturers of tablets, not only to curtail

the tablet triturate traffic, but to instruct the agents of these manufacturers to use all their influence to discourage the use of tablets in their calls on the medical profession, and to emphasize to the physicians who do not know it, that the tablet triturates are not a good mode of exhibiting medical remedies.

Respectfully submitted,

W. BODEMANN,

FRITZ LUEDER,

Committee.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I think in the report made by Mr. Dyche it was pointed out that we must discriminate somewhat in the matter of these tablets. That has not been done in this report, and before we make any demands, or even suggestions, to the manufacturers on this point, we must remember that there is a very limited legitimate use for tablets. We might not care to adopt this report unless some modification is made. The use of a few of these tablets for the preparation of hypodermic injections, while it is not ideal from a pharmaceutical standpoint, still is a great convenience. I arise to point out that if this matter is taken up in conformity with the suggestions of the committee, that it be done in such a way as not to lay our action open to criticism in this direction.

On motion of Mr. Mathison the report of the committee was adopted and ordered printed in the proceedings.

The program for the morning session being concluded, Mr. Straw moved that the association remain in session until all the work before it is closed up. The motion was carried.

MR. FROST—The retail druggists of this city have an herb case to be disposed of in some manner. I have heard it hinted that it is to be given to some member, to be decided by the association. I would like to hear from some member of the local committee with regard to this.

MR. BAUM—We have the case referred to by Mr. Frost, and also seven dozen of bromo-quinine tablets. We would like the association to say in what manner they shall be disposed of.

MR. STRAW—In view of the magnificent manner in which we have been entertained here, I would suggest that we leave these presents to be distributed among the Danville druggists in any manner they may see fit. I therefore, move you, Mr. President that the herb case and the seven dozen of "cure-alls" be left with the druggists of this city to be distributed among them as they see fit.

The motion was duly seconded and carried amid the protests of the local druggists.

MR. STRAW—On yesterday I served notice of a change in the by-laws, and I would like now to present the matter to this body. We have the right to change the by-laws by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

I will first take up article 3. On the fourth line you will find the words, "committee on papers and queries," and on the fifth and sixth lines the words "committee on prize essays." I move you, Mr. President, that these words be stricken out.

MR. EBERT—I second the motion, and would like to make a few remarks. You had yesterday a practical demonstration of coming here and listening to three scientific papers, good, no doubt, and very meritorious, but I am sure but a very few were able to follow them. I felt that it was a waste of time to have papers of this kind brought up before this association, and burdening us with listening to something that is of no value to us whatever. This kind of literature could be very easily published in the pharmaceutical journals. They are very glad to get it and will pay \$5 a page for it. Then at our leisure time we can read it and think it over. If we want to go into these scientific discussions we can go to the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. There you can hear to your heart's content all the science you want. The great mistake that has been made, and I am not finding fault, I only want it corrected, is that for twenty years we have thought it necessary to bring to our meetings a lot of science. We have tried it for twenty years and have "bored" nearly everybody who has attended. Every other state organization has done the same thing. Now, what was this state organization for; originally? It was for the purpose of pharmacy legislation, which was, no doubt, thought to be a very good thing, but most of us now think it was a very poor thing. I do, at least. That is one thing that brought us together, and the other was business interests. We ought to talk business at these meetings. Let us talk like Mr. Wooten did today, and let us do away with science. My friend, Professor Hallberg, "the manager of this association," likes science. Let him take it with him to the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, where he usually goes, and he can fight it out down there. From this time on let us be practical in our state meetings.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I believe in science, and wish that I really could be scientific, because that means accuracy and truthfulness.

At the last meeting of the association, I was appointed a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws, and present a draft of any changes at this meeting. Now, Mr. President, I want to know if

I am to be given an opportunity to present my report, and if it is to be heard. You certainly would not contend that it would be the proper thing to have this very same subject presented by a person who was not directed to do this work, before the person who has been directed, has presented his.

THE PRESIDENT—It is the privilege of any member to offer changes. I do not know that the chair has the right to refuse to entertain any motion when it is called up. If it conflicts with your report, or the proceedings of a former meeting, it is something we can not prevent.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I contend that it is improper for anybody else to bring up the matter. I do not care whether you approve this report of mine or not, but I contend that the proper way is to call on this committee to present its report, and then any one else who has anything to offer can present it. It is entirely unparliamentary. I have been ready to make this report whenever you called for it. I shall not read it, as the only material changes are in article 2 of the constitution.

MR. DYCHE—I see from the minutes of last year's meeting that Mr. Hallberg was directed to prepare a draft of changes in the constitution and by-laws, and I think it is only fair that we hear what he has to say. It is a matter he has prepared at the request of the association. We may not adopt it, and it is only fair that we hear his report. I therefore move you, Mr. President, that he be requested to make his report.

THE SECRETARY—I second the motion.

MR. PURDUNN—Any gentleman can offer a substitute for any portion of it.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no objections, we will hear Mr. Hallberg's report before taking action on anything else.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—The constitution and by-laws have not been revised since they were adopted, some twenty years ago. There have been a great many amendments and the result is that in the course of years there is more or less friction in the articles, and possibly there are also some things that might be omitted. I have not subjected the by-laws to any material revision. With your permission I would like to read article 2 of the constitution, as I propose to change it. You can compare this with whatever else has been offered. I have set forth more completely the aims and objects of this association, and it is because of the remarks made by Mr. Ebert and Mr. Straw that I desire to bring this point out now. Article 2, as I propose to change it, is as follows:

"The aim of this association shall be to unite all pharmacists of this state for the purpose of organization, and for the promotion of the following objects:

"The advancement of pharmacy and those engaged in its practice to a higher professional standard; the support and encouragement of education for a more thorough preliminary schooling and greater scientific requirements for the practice of pharmacy, and regulation of the various grades of pharmaceutical service; the promotion of the commercial interests of pharmacists through the exploitation of new ideas, and united movements for improving the drug business; the fostering of literature, improvement and inventions, but discouraging quackery and the manufacture and sale of secret medicines to the medical profession and the public; to endeavor to propose such changes in the pharmacy law as may, from time to time, be indicated for the better protection of the public against inferior, adulterated, or dangerous drugs and medicines, and careless, ignorant, or incompetent compounding and sale of drugs and medicines."

These are really the only changes of any consequence except in article 4. It seems to me that every time there is any movement to obtain any legislation, the present congressional district basis is unsatisfactory. If we want to get satisfactory action in the legislature, the organization should be based upon the senatorial districts. That, of course, would make a very large committee, but it would be very desirable to have a member of the executive committee from each senatorial district in the state, fifty-one in all. Then whenever there is a question in the legislature you at once have a man in each district that you can line up. This would also constitute the very best kind of a committee on membership.

I propose also, that five members of this executive committee be elected or appointed by the executive committee, to constitute an executive council to attend to the affairs of the executive committee when it is not in session.

In the by-laws I have not eliminated what has been proposed by Mr. Straw. I have made but one change of any particular consequence, and that is, that the committee on board of pharmacy records be changed to a committee on education and board of pharmacy, which shall report annually with such suggestions and recommendations as may be pertinent to the regulation of the apprenticeship system.

I have given you the important changes proposed by me. The other changes are of minor importance, being principally in the phraseology employed. I am a "stickler" for proper order, and felt that this was the proper procedure.

MR. DYCHE—I move you that the report be received and the references in it to the constitution be referred to the next annual meeting.

THE PRESIDENT—Under the constitution it will take that course without any action by the association.

MR. BARTELLS—I want to ask whether the elimination of the two committees proposed by Mr. Straw will exclude the presentation of such papers as were read yesterday by Mr. Deck and others.

MR. EBERT—It does not exclude anything that the association wants to take up.

MR. BARTELLS—We ought to have more papers of that kind. We are saying things without thought or preparation, and what we want is something prepared that is worth something. This ought to be an educational society; we want to learn something, and want to know something about the business in general. I do not care about scientific papers, and I think we ought to have more papers like the one presented by Mr. Deck.

MR. STRAW—If you will read the second section of article 3, you will see that this body has the right to admit any papers it sees fit, provided you make these changes in the by-laws. I would suggest that at future meetings all papers be submitted to a committee early in the session, to be passed upon and reported back.

MR. FORSYTH—Is the objection because these papers are scientific? Is it not possible for these committees to still live and get practical papers?

MR. EBERT—It simply takes up the time of the association. If there is anything good to be presented, there will be no trouble in getting a hearing. We do not want to waste our time when we have more important matters to attend to.

MR. WOOTEN—It seems to me that such papers as Mr. Deck presented are very valuable, and I do not see why we should not offer prizes. We are throwing out two committees here and we will have nothing to which to refer these papers.

MR. FORSYTH—It seems to me that this matter should be deferred until the next meeting of the association. There is no particular hurry about it. I believe that very valuable papers might be presented on practical pharmacy. It seems to me that the interest on the fund that was discussed yesterday might be applied in this way. A small badge or medal might be purchased with the interest on that fund, and given annually to the one presenting the best paper on practical pharmacy, and let the association be the judge. I do not believe in rushing into this thing blindly. There is no necessity of doing away with these committees. You can refuse or reject the papers that are presented.

MR. EBERT—This committee on papers and queries, if continued, must do its duty. It will issue a notice to the effect that it wants

papers. If it receives such papers, do you mean to say that this association will take the responsibility of refusing them, after having solicited them? Such papers as Mr. Deck brought here can be heard at any time. Do not ask this committee to bring papers here, and then say to the gentlemen who have prepared them, we do not want to hear your papers.

MR. VONACHEN—I would like to know how we could refuse papers when the by-laws call for them.

Mr. Straw's motion to amend section 2 of the by-laws by eliminating the committees on papers and queries and prize essays was then carried by a standing vote of 40 to 5.

MR. STRAW—I now move you, Mr. President, that sections 3, 4 and 5 of article 3 of the by-laws be eliminated.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I want to call your attention to what has been the object of our association. If we now eliminate these standing committees, how will this association be able to conduct such work as devolves upon it with reference to the revision of the pharmacopœia, and with reference to adulteration and various other subjects? It seems to me that if this part is eliminated from this association you cannot expect men to interest themselves in this scientific work. I also want to call your attention to the fact that the four most successful state associations in this country, which are, I believe, Missouri, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and one or two others between which I perhaps had better not make any distinction, are particularly prominent in the number of practical papers of scientific character that are presented at their meetings. The rule in Missouri is to set aside a certain amount of time for such work, say one, two or three hours. They think they can well afford to spare that time, and it has proven successful, as it has in other states. I believe if you eliminate these features that there are many young men who will lose interest in the association. This association is not conducted for the benefit of the old only, but for the young men who are growing up throughout the state as well, and it ought to have something of the ideal to offer to such. Some little professional interest should be infused into this alleged profession of pharmacy. If it is not, it becomes purely a trade organization. You have a trade organization in the national association of retail druggists, and I believe firmly that you make a serious mistake when you, one of the oldest and largest associations in this country, take, what I consider, a backward step.

MR. EBERT—The committee on revision of the pharmacopœia is not a standing committee, but is appointed by the president, and will continue to be appointed whether you drop these other committees or not. As to the matter of adulteration, that properly belongs to

the state board of pharmacy. There is a section in the pharmacy law covering this matter, and the state board should look into the adulteration of drugs and medicines in this state.

Mr. Straw's motion, eliminating sections 3, 4 and 5 of article 3 of the by-laws, was then carried by a standing vote of 30 to 1.

MR. STRAW—I now move you, Mr. President, that what are now sections 6 and 7 of article 3 of the by-laws, be made sections 3 and 4, respectively.

The motion was carried by a standing vote of 27 to 0.

MR. STRAW—I now move that the following words be added to article 6: After the words, "members of the association," last line, "that are not in arrears for annual dues."

The motion was carried by a standing vote of 30 to 0.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order is the report of the state board of pharmacy.

THE SECRETARY—The report of the board of pharmacy for the year ending June 30, 1898, was made to the governor, as required by law, and a copy was also given to the printer expert, who delivered it to the state printer to be put in type. The report has not yet been received from the press, and I can not say when it will be. By being acquainted with the state printer, I succeeded in getting him to put in type the financial part of the report, which is the part in which the association is more directly interested. I suppose all the members present have been furnished with a copy of this financial statement, which will be found in the printed report, when completed, on pages 88 to 95, inclusive.

While I am on my feet I would like to introduce to the association, Mr. Hoy, my successor in office. Mr. Hoy is a very pleasant gentleman, and will make an efficient secretary of the board. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Hoy, secretary of the state board of pharmacy.

MR. L. T. HOY—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association: While I have not been an active member of this association in the past, I have been actively identified with the retail drug business for thirty years, commencing when I was only a boy. During your discussion this morning with regard to organization, I was carried back about fifteen years to a time when I was instrumental in perfecting an organization in my own county. At that time we were suffering from cut rates, but in our own town we organized and restored the prices. We then went to work to extend the

organization over the entire county, and the result has been that from that time to the present, we have been getting full prices for all proprietary articles, as well as toilet preparations. We also reached over into Kane county and took in one member of this association, Mr. Baumann. I think Mr. Baumann will bear me witness that our organization was an excellent one. It simply bears out the statement that by thorough organization this cutting can be stopped.

I desire to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Fleury for the kindness and courtesy he has extended to me in my new relations. In the controversy between the governor and the old board of pharmacy, I had nothing to do. My election as secretary came to me unsought, and I took hold of the work with a determination to do the best I could for the pharmacy board and the druggists of the state. (Applause.) I want to second the invitation extended by the president of the board, Mr. Simpson, to all registered pharmacists of this state, to at any time visit the office and make themselves acquainted with the method of handling the work.

In reply to the question of the young gentleman on my left, Mr. Boehm, all affidavits ever filed in the office are there today, and they are good for the time covered by them. Of course, an affidavit for an assistant pharmacist does not cover sufficient time for a registered pharmacist. I thank you all for your kind attention, and hope to merit your future approval.

THE PRESIDENT—If any of the special committees are now ready to report, we will hear them.

Mr. Rogers, from the committee to which was referred the annual report of the secretary and of the treasurer, made the following report:

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee to which was referred the annual report of the secretary and of the treasurer, begs leave to report that it has carefully examined the reports of Secretary Frank Fleury and Treasurer George C. Bartells, for the fiscal year closing June 6, 1899, and find the same correct.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. ROGERS,
W. O. STEINMEYER,
M. B. TRAVIS,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stuchlik the report of the committee was concurred in.

MR. ROGERS—As an individual member of the association, I wish to call something to the attention of this body. We should all bear in mind as we help to swell the finances of this association that the

publication of last year's proceedings is not yet paid for. Another point is, that nothing has been paid out to our committee on legislation. This committee gave considerable time and spent quite a good deal of money in its work. I have been informed by the chairman of that committee, whom you all know is our faithful Dr. Ebert, that at one time they expended as much as \$25. This amount does not include considerable money spent for postage and two trips which bore closely upon the work. As an individual, I move you, Mr. President, that an appropriation of \$25 be made to reimburse the members of our legislative committee for work done during the past year.

The motion was carried without discussion.

MR. STEINMEYER—The committee also recommends that the treasurer provide a book in which to record the signatures of the committee.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on the president's address, offered the following report:

To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee to which was referred the annual address of the president, begs leave to report that they have carefully examined the same and commend President Loehr for the prompt and faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Your committee heartily concurs in the remarks of the president on the iniquity and injustice of the stamp tax act, as applied to patent medicines, whereby the retail druggist is compelled to pay a tax of two and one-half per cent on at least one-third of his entire sales, and would urge that every member of this association should write to the congressman from his district during the next session of congress urging its repeal.

Your committee in compliance with suggestions contained in the address begs leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this association heartily endorses the action of President Loehr in appointing a delegation to attend the convention of druggists held in St. Louis in October, 1898, which organized the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the retail drug trade of the country is to be congratulated on the success already attained by the new national organization, and the fact that the financial interests of the retail drug trade are now in the hands of a national body capable of dealing properly with these important questions.

Resolved, That the action of the executive committee of this association in placing an assessment of twenty-five cents upon each active member, in accordance with the action of the national executive committee, has our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the president of this association is directed to appoint a delegation consisting of one member for each one hundred active members, and one for any remaining fraction of a hundred members, to represent this association at the meeting of the national body, to be held October 3 to 6, 1899, at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are hereby extended to the executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists for their untiring efforts under discouraging circumstances to improve the financial condition of the drug trade of this country.

Your committee concurs with the president in protesting against the introduction of politics into the board of pharmacy, and earnestly hopes that this practice will be discontinued, or that the law will be so amended as to make its repetition an impossibility.

Your committee concurs in the remarks of the president in regard to the education of those about to enter upon the study of pharmacy, and would again urge upon the pharmacists of Illinois the necessity of refusing to take into their employ as apprentices any one who has not passed through a course of instruction equivalent to the grammar grade of our public schools. We also hope that his anticipation may be realized, that the two colleges of pharmacy, now existing in this state, may in the near future see the wisdom of uniting into one grand institution under the fostering care of the state university.

Your committee is of the opinion that druggists, as a rule, are poor law-makers, and although the present pharmacy law is by no means an ideal one, yet the danger of something worse makes us believe that it is better to "rather bear the ills we have than fly to others which we know not of." We, therefore, do not concur in the recommendation of the president that a committee be appointed to draft an entirely new law. Your committee regrets that the resources of the association will not permit of a sufficient appropriation to pay the necessary expenses of some of the most important committees, but see no way to remedy the evil under our present constitution and by-laws, but we hope that the incoming president will be instructed to appoint a committee in each county in the state for the purpose of increasing our membership to such an extent that we may be able to meet our legitimate and necessary expenses.

We concur in the remarks of the president in regard to the unjust patent and trade-mark laws relating to chemicals and chemical compounds, and in this connection offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The foreign manufacturers of certain chemicals have been granted the protection of the patent laws of the United States, and,

WHEREAS, Such foreign manufacturers have abused the monopoly conferred upon them by letters patent by charging the pharmacists of the United States a price for such chemicals many times greater, than the prices charged pharmacists in countries where patents are

not in force, and which prices are not based in any manner upon the cost of production and expense of marketing, but are fixed and upheld arbitrarily and solely by reasons of the monopoly granted by such letters patent, and,

WHEREAS, Such arbitrary methods of fixing prices are a palpable and unjust discrimination against the pharmacists of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the pharmacists of the United States should resent such unjust discrimination in every possible way; and be it further

Resolved, That whenever such chemicals can be legally sold by manufacturers other than those now controlling the patents, and are sold at a fair and legitimate price based upon the cost of production, that it is the duty of the pharmacists of the United States to patronize such manufacturers rather than those who have extorted exorbitant prices under cover of the monopoly granted by the letters patent; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this association forward a copy of these resolutions to the respective secretaries of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, with the request that the resolutions be submitted to such associations at their next meeting for ratification.

We also recommend that a committee be appointed to agitate the question looking to the repeal of the present patent and trademark laws relating to chemicals and chemical compounds.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. K. FORSYTH,
PAUL G. SCHUH,
G. HENRY SOHRBECK,
Committee.

On motion of Professor Hallberg, the report of the committee was adopted and the recommendations concurred in.

MR. PURDUNN—I believe that this association can be relieved of the expense of publishing the proceedings of its annual meetings. Every other association of this character has its report published at the expense of the state. I think that if the proper effort is made, the state will print the report, and I think it is worth trying for.

On motion of Mr. Mathison, Mr. Purdunn was appointed a committee of one to take the matter up with the State Board of Contracts.

MR. PURDUNN—I did not bring this matter up in order to get this appointment. However, I think a saving can be effected in this direction, and that is what we want.

THE SECRETARY—I will state for the benefit of the members of the association that the state now prints the reports of the board of pharmacy, which is a report made by the board to the governor. The state gives the board about 2,000 copies and keeps 1,500. I doubt very much whether you will be able to get the state to print the reports of this association.

MR. PURDUNN—The live stock association does not report to the governor, nor does the farmers' institute, and yet the state prints their reports.

THE SECRETARY—I understand that special appropriations are made by the legislature for this purpose.

THE PRESIDENT—Have you the names of the new members of the association, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY—We have seventy-six new members. They have been approved by the council of administration, but I think they should be elected by the association. They are as follows:

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1898-1899.

Adams, W. T., Chicago.	Garrison, G. B., Pearl.
Aisenstedt, Aaron, Chicago.	Gerlach, H. G., Maple Park.
Alex, Oscar T, Chicago.	Goodman, F. M., W. McHenry.
Baumgart, Fred A., Danville.	Gorges, Albert, Chicago.
Bishop, Ernest, Bement.	Herman, Chas. C., Secor.
Braumstedt, Henry L., Chicago.	Hoy, Luman T., Woodstock.
Brown, Reinhart L., Chicago.	Heiland, John, Chicago.
Cain, Horatio E., Chicago.	Irwin, Joseph A., Iuka.
Carley, Chas. E., Quincy.	Jewett, Thos. A., Oregon.
Casey, Frank R., Toledo.	Johnson, Frank A., DeKalb.
Cassingham, E. W., Wilmington.	Kidder, Grant L., Chicago.
Chantler, Vincent A., Chicago.	Knight, Alfred P., Chicago.
Clancy, Cornelius L., Chicago.	Komie, Emanuel, Chicago.
Cooben, Benjamin S., Chicago.	Kremer, Frank, Chicago.
Czerniewski, Edward, Chicago.	Laegeler, Julius C., Highwood.
Davis, Green B., DeSoto.	Liess, John Jr., Joliet.
Dickerson, Leonard M., Brighton.	Fink, F. J., Chicago.
Eckart, Richard J., Collinsville.	Magnusson, Albert, Arcola.
Fahrner, John, Joliet.	Meinung, R. W. R., Chicago.
Fernitz, G. W. Jr., Chicago.	Mentz, Otto H., Chicago.
Fischer, Carl F., Chicago.	Mertes, John A., Chicago.
Forbrich, Joseph F., Chicago.	Michalek, John, Chicago Heights.
Fox, Harry W., Chicago.	Miller, Geo. S., Chicago.
Frank, Gustave, Chicago.	Moran, M. C., Chicago.
Gale, Walter H., Chicago.	Murbach, John E., Chicago.

McCormick, G. H., Hennepin.	Stafford, Wm. M., Freedom.
Nilsson, Peter, Chicago.	Stieber, F. Gus. J., Chicago.
Pierron, Joseph J., Chicago.	Stillman, H. A., Joliet.
Porter, Hosmer C., Rockford.	Strzyzowski, B. F., Chicago.
Rhodes, O. H., Baldwin.	Stuebe, Louis F., Danville.
Robin, Luba J., Chicago.	Thayer, Fred A., Chicago.
Robinson, Henry C., Chicago.	Thornhill, George, Chicago.
Ross, Lewis W., Chicago.	Vogelsang, Robert, Chicago.
Rutherford, A. E., Chicago.	Vogt, Henry, Tinley Park.
Scarsdale, Frank E. Jr., Lick Cr'k.	Weber, Ewald, Chicago.
Schuler, John L., Mt. Pulaski.	Yeomans, S. C., Chicago.
Simonson, Vigho, Downers Grove.	Zak, Joseph John, Chicago.
Smith, Edward, Jerseyville.	Zaleski, Joseph P., Chicago.

On motion of Mr. Swannell, the above named were elected new members of the association.

The secretary laid before the association for its action, the following bills:

Edward F. Hartmann Co., Springfield.

200 ribbon badges	\$ 11.00
57 officers, and committee badges.....	4.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 15.25

Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., Bloomington.

324 pages Nineteenth Annual Meeting I.P.A., at \$1.34.....	\$434.00
1 half-tone cut.....	4.00
1000 envelopes.....	7.75
	<hr/>
	\$445.75

On motion of Mr. Dyche the bills were approved and ordered paid when the treasurer has the funds.

MR. PURDUNN—I would like to ask if the proceedings of this association could not be combined with the annual report of the board of pharmacy?

THE PRESIDENT—I do not think it can be done.

MR. EBERT—I am of the opinion that it can be done.

The secretary laid before the association an invitation from Col. Isaac Clements, governor, Danville branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to visit and inspect the home.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth the invitation was accepted with the thanks of the association.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear the report of the secretary on the vote for nominees on the board of pharmacy, to be recommended to the governor for appointment.

THE SECRETARY—The total vote cast was 1571, as follows:

1st district	William K. Forsyth, Chicago	718
22d "	H. C. Schuh, Cairo.....	515
3d "	Emil A. Zahn, Chicago.....	468
21st "	C. F. Prickett, Centralia.....	410
12th "	H. H. Rogers, Kankakee.....	409
At large	Thomas Whitfield, Chicago.....	376
6th district	John S. Hottinger, Chicago.....	375
5th "	William G. Morris, Chicago.....	372
9th "	James H. Keeling, Rockford.....	346
17th "	Charles F. Shilling, Decatur.....	341
13th "	W. A. Fishbeck, Bloomington.....	339
4th "	John I. Straw, Chicago.....	309
15th "	Byron Whitfield, Quincy.....	284
19th "	E. J. Blair, Charleston... ..	261
18th "	F. R. Milnor, Litchfield.....	245
10th "	J. E. Wright, Geneseo.... ..	229
2d "	R. H. Traill, Chicago.....	216
11th "	Charles Nadler, Peru.....	209
At large	R. C. Frerksen, Chicago.....	202
14th district	Allen Bradley, Mason City.....	202
At large	J. C. Dunbar, Monmouth.....	199
20th district	E. Eberwine, Shawneetown.....	194
8th "	M. A. L. Olsen, DeKalb.....	183
7th "	Rudolph Stangohr, Chicago.....	142
16th "	L. C. Deck, Girard.....	138

THE SECRETARY—The five receiving the highest number of votes are Messrs. William K. Forsyth, of Chicago, H. C. Schuh, of Cairo, Emil A. Zahn, of Chicago, C. F. Prickett, of Centralia, and H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee.

MR. SIMPSON—On yesterday the question was brought up as to the action of the governor with reference to the endorsement of recommendations of this association for members of the board of pharmacy. Before we vote upon this question I want to say that the governor told me, and possibly all the members of the present board, at least I remember that Mr. Dyche was present, that at all future times, as long as he was governor of the state, no matter who this association should recommend, whether they be republicans, democrats, populists or prohibitionists, he would select one of the three.

MR. STUCHLIK—I move that the secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the association for the three receiving the highest vote.

MR. STRAW—As a substitute for that motion I move that we proceed to ballot for three out of the five highest.

The substitute motion was adopted and the president appointed as tellers, Messrs. Sohrbeck and Boehm.

On the ballot, Mr. H. C. Schuh received fifty-nine votes, Mr. H. H. Rogers, received fifty-eight votes, Mr. C. F. Prickett received forty-six votes, Mr. William K. Forsyth received twenty four votes and Mr. Emil A. Zahn received seven votes. Messrs. Schuh, Rogers and Prickett having received the highest number of votes were declared by the president to be the nominees of the association for recommendation to the governor for appointment on the board of pharmacy.

THE PRESIDENT—The next in order is the report of the secretary on the vote for member of advisory committee, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois.

THE SECRETARY—The total vote cast was 1,531, of which the following is a summary:

1st district	W. Bodemann, Chicago.....	670
5th "	Paul J. Behrens, Chicago.....	514
At large	N. Gray Bartlett, Chicago.....	483
"	Thomas V. Wooten, Chicago.....	412
17th district	Charles Ryan, Springfield ...	398
3d "	O. F. Fischer, Chicago.....	387
7th "	Otto J. Hartwig, Chicago.....	379
19th "	William Bower, Olney.....	359
13th "	Robert R. Enlow, Bloomington.....	316
4th "	Charles A. Rice, Chicago.....	290
12th "	T. S. Arnold, Watseka.....	283
6th "	Louis Lehman, Chicago	276
18th "	R. C. Stuart, Alton.....	264
21st "	Frank Schwartz, Salem.....	255
14th "	F. H. Vonachen, Peoria.....	254
20th "	W. G. Carrothers, Fairfield.....	241
8th "	Thomas Sullivan, Dixon ...	234
11th "	W. J. Clancy, LaSalle	229
15th "	M. Brewer, Monmouth.....	213
10th "	A. A. Foster, Morrison	211
22d "	Henry J. Humma, Metropolis.....	191
9th "	W. F. Jungkuntz, Freeport .	183
At large	Thomas Knoebel, East St. Louis.....	177
2d district	John D. Suydam, Chicago.....	139
16th "	W. H. Garrison, Pearl..	133

MR. SWANNELL—I move that a committee of three be appointed to select from the list just read three names for recommendation for appointment.

The motion was carried, and the president appointed as such committee Messrs. Swannell, Sohrbeck, and Milnor.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is the election of officers for the ensuing year.

MR. STRAW—In behalf of the druggists of the city of Chicago, I desire to place in nomination for president of this association a Chicago druggist. We represent in that great city about one-third of the population of the State of Illinois. This association has been in existence about twenty years and Chicago has been honored with the presidency but three times, and I believe that she ought to be honored again. We have a man eminently fitted for the position; a man who is fair, honest, and an earnest, capable worker; a man, who, if selected by this organization, will perform the duties of president in a manner satisfactory to all. I desire to name for president Mr. Fred M. Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt's nomination was seconded by Messrs. Simpson and Vonachen, and on motion of Mr. Purdunn, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the association for him, which he did, and Mr. Schmidt was declared elected.

MR. SCHMIDT—It is a hard matter for me to find proper words to express myself. I certainly did not come here expecting to be elected president of this association. I thank you for the compliment and shall endeavor to do all I can to further the interests of the association, increase the membership, if possible, and work in every way to make the next year a successful one. Allow me to again thank you for the honor.

MR. EBERT—For the office of first vice-president I would like to put in nomination a gentleman from this city, Mr. W. F. Baum. I want to say that Mr. Baum is an old member, and if there is no opposition to him among the Danville druggists, I hope that he will be elected to this office.

Mr. Baum's nomination was seconded by Mr. Keeling, and on motion of Mr. Simpson the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the association for him, which he did, and Mr. Baum was declared elected first vice-president.

MR. SAWYER—For the office of second vice-president, I desire to place in nomination Mr. J. H. Keeling of Rockford.

Mr. Keeling's nomination was seconded by Mr. Simpson. The secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the association for him and he was declared elected to the office of second vice-president.

MR. KEELING—I thank you for this compliment. This is my first year in attendance upon the meetings of the association and I appreciate the honor very much. Any work that I can do to advance its interests will be gladly performed.

MR. SIMPSON—I desire to name for third vice-president, Mr. M. C. Metzger, of Cairo.

Mr. Metzger's nomination was duly seconded, and there being no further nominations he was declared elected.

MR. EBERT—I move you that we elect Mr. Bartells, as treasurer, to succeed himself.

The motion was carried and Mr. Bartells was re-elected.

THE SECRETARY—I desire to place in nomination for secretary of this association, Mr. R. N. Dodds, of Springfield. He is a very capable man and will perform the duties of secretary in a satisfactory manner.

MR. KNIGHT—I desire to name for secretary, Mr. John Hottinger, of Chicago.

THE SECRETARY—There is a great deal of work connected with the office of secretary, and there should be a fair salary attached to it. For five years I received nothing at all, but for the last two years I have received \$75 annually.

MR. STRAW—I move you that the salary of the secretary be fixed at \$200 per annum, which is to cover the cost of reporting this meeting and the editing of the proceedings.

MR. MATHISON—I desire to second the nomination of Mr. Hottinger. He is a very efficient worker.

THE SECRETARY—I think the work can be done at less expense in Springfield than elsewhere. The association will have to depend somewhat on the board of pharmacy in the matter of collecting annual dues. A great many of the members of the association will send in their annual dues along with their annual renewal fee to the board.

MR. HOY—The secretary of this association should be located within easy access to the state board of pharmacy. I have no interest in whom you may select for the position of secretary, but I think he should be located at Springfield, where the work can be done

cheaper in connection with the board of pharmacy. There are many times when the help in the office of the board can be put on the work of this association.

MR. JOHN HOTTINGER, of Chicago—I desire to withdraw my name for secretary. I am the secretary of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, which takes up all the time that I can afford. I move you that the nomination of Mr. Dodds be made unanimous.

Mr. Dodds was thereupon unanimously elected.

The committee to which was referred the selection of three names for recommendation for appointment as member of the advisory board, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois, reported the names of Messrs. T. S. Arnold, of Watseka, W. G. Carrothers, of Fairfield, and Charles Ryan, of Springfield.

On motion of Mr. Vonachen the report of the committee was concurred in.

MR. FORSYTH—I would like to offer the following resolution, and move its adoption:

Resolved, By the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, in annual convention assembled, that the board of pharmacy be, and they are hereby instructed, to adopt some other method of prosecuting violations of the pharmacy law, than that now in vogue in Cook county.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I have collected a great deal of information as to the methods of the various boards throughout the country in prosecuting violations of the law. I find that most of the boards have quite an elaborate series of circulars of instruction. In this particular, I think, our board has been lax. I know that the secretary and members of the board have stated that they have employed this method, but I have never seen anything to that effect. The pharmacy law of Missouri contains a clause particularly describing the method of procedure in prosecutions, which I deem exceedingly valuable. There is no pharmacy board in the country that has been proceeding in the manner the Illinois board has for the last two years in Cook county.

MR. DYCHE—At the request of the board of pharmacy I desire to make a statement. Every prosecution that has been instituted by the present board is the result of a complaint received, except in one case. The board receives a complaint that some druggist is violating the law, and the matter is investigated at once. If the complaint is found to be true, and there is sufficient evidence, we institute proceedings. The board now has a plan by which the druggists in the

city can receive protection from the law. For your information I have had prepared a list of the cases prosecuted from the 23d of February down to and including the 21st day of May. It shows that during that time there have been thirty-three prosecutions, of which only seven were druggists.

MR. BODEMANN—I would like to supplement this statement by reporting seven additional prosecutions, none of them being druggists. In my opinion, this does not look like persecution, but like protection to the honest druggist who obeys the law.

On motion of Mr. Gale the resolution offered by Mr. Forsyth was laid on the table by a vote of 40 to 7.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I would like to ask if the board is going to disclose its source of information?

MR. DYCHE—The board regards all information as confidential. The present board has started in to try these cases in the central courts. As far as possible we intend to bring these cases in the center of the city, but if we find it necessary to take them to other parts of the city we propose to do so. From July 1, the attorney of the board is to work on a salary of \$1,000 a year.

MR. EBERT—We have not elected an executive committee for the ensuing year. If I am in order I place in nomination for members of the executive committee the following:

1st District	JUDSON JACOBUS,	Chicago.
2d "	WALTER H. GALE,	Oak Park.
3d "	J. H. WILSON,	Chicago.
4th "	JOHN I. STRAW,	Chicago.
5th "	PAUL J. BEHRENS,	Chicago.
6th "	BRUNO BATT,	Ravenswood.
7th "	L. K. WALDRON,	Chicago.
8th "	H. J. BAUMANN,	Dundee.
9th "	W. W. SAWYER,	Rockford.
10th "	GEORGE H. SOHRBECK,	Moline.
11th "	J. S. MURPHY,	Pontiac.
12th "	J. J. SCHUBERT,	Kankakee.
13th "	WALTER FAULKNER,	Champaign.
14th "	FRITZ LUEDER,	Peoria.
15th "	W. H. SCHMIEDESKAMP,	Quincy.
16th "	L. C. DECK,	Girard.
17th "	R. W. DILLER,	Springfield.
18th "	GEORGE F. BARTH,	North Alton.
19th "	C. A. PURDUNN,	Marshall.
20th "	W. G. CARROTHERS,	Fairfield.
21st "	WALTER B. HARRIS,	E. St. Louis.
22d "	FRANZ THOMAS,	Cairo.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—I move that the secretary cast the ballot of the association for the selection of these members, and that the president be empowered to fill any vacancies.

The motion was carried, and the secretary cast the vote as directed.

On motion of Professor Hallberg a vote of thanks was tendered the mayor of Danville, the local druggists, and the citizens generally, for the hospitable and courteous treatment accorded the members of the association during the meeting.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wooten, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are hereby extended to Mr. Frank Fleury for his many years of faithful and efficient service to the drug trade of Illinois, in the dual capacity of secretary of the board of pharmacy and secretary of this association, and the assurance is given that the cordial good wishes of the membership will follow him in all his undertakings.

THE PRESIDENT—We have not yet selected a place for our next meeting.

PROFESSOR HALLBERG—Inasmuch as next year is the twentieth anniversary of our organization, I think we ought to meet in Chicago. The association has not met there for seven years. I, therefore, move that the next annual meeting be held in Chicago, the time to be fixed by the executive committee.

The motion was carried without debate.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Forsyth, Travis and Sohabeck was appointed to escort the officers elect to the platform, where they were duly installed.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president for the faithful and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, and the association adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee met at the Sherman House on Saturday, August 19, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., pursuant to the call of President Schmidt.

The following members were present in person or by proxy: Fred M. Schmidt, president; Geo. C. Bartells, treasurer; Judson Jacobus, Walter H. Gale, J. H. Wilson, John I. Straw, Paul J. Behrens, Bruno Batt, L. K. Waldron, by Wilhelm Bodemann, proxy; H. J. Baumann, W. W. Sawyer, G. H. Sohrbeck, by Bruno Batt, proxy; J. S. Murphy, by Fred M. Schmidt, proxy; J. J. Schubert, Walter Faulkner, Fritz Lueder, by Fred M. Schmidt, proxy; W. H. Schmiedeskamp, L. C. Deck, R. W. Diller, by L. C. Deck, proxy, and Franz Thomas, by W. C. Simpson, proxy.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Simpson, Mr. F. C. Dodds was elected as secretary of the meeting.

It was ordered that the report of the meeting of the association at Danville, in June last, be printed for distribution among the members of the association.

On motion of Mr. Bruno Batt it was ordered that \$150 be appropriated to the National Association of Retail Druggists.

On motion of Mr. L. C. Deck it was ordered that commencing with 1901 the association year begin with January 1, instead of June 1, as at present, in order that the board of pharmacy year and the association year may cover the same period of time, and thus avoid conflict in the matter of remitting dues.

It was also ordered that no dues be collected from the members of the association covering the period from June 1, 1900, to January 1, 1901, and that all who pay dues for the year ending June 1, 1900, be given credit for dues paid to January 1, 1901.

On motion of Mr. John I. Straw it was ordered that upon the payment of one dollar annual dues for the year ending June 1, 1900, by members who are in arrears for dues for former years, the arrearages for such former years be canceled and all such members reinstated to full and active membership.

The secretary was instructed to drop from the roll of membership of the association all who do not pay their dues for the year ending June 1, 1900, by the last day thereof.

Mr. Walter H. Gale, of Chicago, was elected as local secretary for the current year.

The time of the next annual meeting in Chicago was left to the president, secretary, treasurer, and local secretary.

The bill of H. W. Rokker & Co., of Springfield, for \$44.45 for printing stationery, etc., for the secretary, was allowed and ordered paid, as was also the bill of Mr. F. C. Dodds for \$50 for editing and reading the proof of the proceedings of the association at Clifton Terrace, in June, 1898.

The secretary was instructed to eliminate all useless matter from the report of the proceedings of the association at Danville, in June.

The following were nominated, to be voted upon by the registered pharmacists of Illinois, for recommendation to the governor for the appointment of a member of the board of pharmacy, to fill vacancy to occur December 30, 1900, by the expiration of the term of one of the present incumbents:

AT LARGE.

JOHN I. STRAW, Chicago.

BRUNO BATT, Chicago.

J. H. KEELING, Rockford.

- | | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| District | 1—T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago. |
| " | 2—JOHN D. SUYDAM, Oak Park. |
| " | 3—N. GRAY BARTLETT, Chicago. |
| " | 4—FRANK J. KNOWLES, Chicago. |
| " | 5—PAUL J. BEHRENS, Chicago. |
| " | 6—J. O. VAN NICE, Chicago. |
| " | 7—L. K. WALDRON, Chicago. |
| " | 8—H. G. GERLACH, Maple Park. |
| " | 9—H. J. MOOGK, Freeport. |
| " | 10—GUS LINDVALL, Moline. |

- District 11—J. S. MURPHY, Pontiac.
 “ 12—A. A. CULVER, Momence.
 “ 13—H. SWANNELL, Champaign.
 “ 14—J. F. HESCHONG, Peoria.
 “ 15—JOHN W. REED, Quincy.
 “ 16—W. O. STEINMEYER, Carlinville.
 “ 17—G. F. LUTHRINGER, Petersburg.
 “ 18—GEORGE F. BARTH, North Alton.
 “ 19—C. A. PURDUNN, Marshall.
 “ 20—W. G. CARROTHERS, Fairfield.
 “ 21—H. STEINGOETTER, Belleville.
 “ 22—M. C. METZGER, Cairo.

The following were nominated, to be voted upon by the registered pharmacists, for recommendation to the President of the University of Illinois, for appointment of a member of the advisory committee, department of pharmacy, University of Illinois, to fill vacancy occurring in 1900:

AT LARGE.

GEO. R. BAKER, Chicago.
 HENRY BIROTH, Chicago.
 THOS. KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.

- District 1—OSCAR F. SCHMIDT, Chicago.
 “ 2—L. M. LOVETT, Oak Park.
 “ 3—O. F. FISCHER, Chicago.
 “ 4—J. C. BORCHERDT, Chicago.
 “ 5—WM. T. MASON, Chicago.
 “ 6—OTTO HARTWIG, Chicago.
 “ 7—J. H. WILSON, Chicago.
 “ 8—H. J. BAUMANN, Dundee.
 “ 9—H. C. PORTER, Rockford.
 “ 10—G. H. SOHRBECK, Moline.
 “ 11—W. F. CORBUS, LaSalle.
 “ 12—W. H. M'CLAIN, Onarga.
 “ 13—G. M. BENNETT, Urbana.
 “ 14—H. M. EHRLICHER, Pekin.
 “ 15—BENJ. H. MILLER, Quincy.
 “ 16—E. J. FROST, Winchester.
 “ 17—M. J. HOGAN, Taylorville.
 “ 18—J. P. HECK, Alton.
 “ 19—WM. BOWER, Olney.
 “ 20—B. F. MICHELS, Albion.
 “ 21—G. H. BERGER, Carlyle.
 “ 22—H. J. HUMMA, Metropolis.

On motion of Mr. Straw, the committee adjourned *sine die*.

MEMBERS.

OF THE

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Abernathy, Alex.....	Pontoosuc	Hancock
Achelpohl, C. H.....	Quincy	Adams
Ackermann, A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Adamick, G. H.....	Peru	LaSalle
Adams, W. T.....	Chicago	Cook
*Ade, S. F.....	Chicago	Cook
*Ahlborn, F. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Aisenstadt, A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Akin, W. D.....	Elgin	Kane
*Aldridge, S. H.....	Plymouth	Hancock
Alexander, A. R.....	Richmond	McHenry
*Alexander, C. W.....	Jacksonville	Morgan
*Allen, J. H.....	Marseilles	LaSalle
*Allison, J. W.....	Essex	Kankakee
Alphonso, A.....	Washington	Tazewell
Altom, J. L.....	Coffeen	Montgomery
*Altom, S. E.....	Patoka	Marion
Alyea, Thos. A.....	Princeville	Peoria
Alex, Oscar.....	Chicago	Cook
Anderson, D. S.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson
Angell, Chas. F.....	Atlanta	Logan
*Arend, A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Arens, Charles H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Arnold, J. M.....	Ohio	Bureau
*Arnold, Thos. S.....	Watseka	Iroquois
*Artz, Lydia B.....	Byron	Ogle
*Athay, A. J.....	Sparland	Marshall
*Atkinson, H. B.....	New Canton	Pike
*Augustine, John.....	Braceville.....	Grundy
Aumann, Henry.....	Quincy	Adams
*Ayers, D. E.....	Ashland	Cass
Bachelle, R. von.....	Chicago	Cook
*Bachmann, J. F.....	Chicago	Cook
Bacon, C. H.....	Lockport	Will
Baker, Charles W.....	Chicago	Cook
Baker, George R.....	Chicago	Cook
*Ballowitz, W. C.....	Chicago	Cook
Ballweg, Edward.....	Edwardsville	Madison
*Bangs, E. A.....	Chatsworth	Livingston
Barber, J. H.....	Pittsfield	Pike

*Indicates that all annual dues up to June 1, 1899, have not been paid.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Barber, Robert A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Barley, James O.....	Dixon	Lee
*Barnes, E. R.....	Martinsville.	Clark
Bartells, Geo. C.....	Camp Point.....	Adams
Barth, G. F.....	North Alton.....	Madison
Bartlett, N. Gray.....	Chicago	Cook
*Bartz, N. B.....	Lemont	Cook
*Bassett, G. R.....	Chicago	Cook
Bate, Henry J.....	Chicago	Cook
Batt, Bruno.....	Chicago	Cook
Bauer, J. T.....	Stonington	Christian
Baum, W. F.....	Danville	Vermilion
*Baumann, C. T.....	Springfield	Sangamon
*Baumann, G. E.....	Springfield	Sangamon
Baumann, H. J.....	Dundee	Kane
Baumgart, Fred.....	Danville	Vermilion
Bearcroft, J. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Beckman, H. O.....	Emden	Logan
Behrens, P. J.....	Chicago	Cook
*Beidler, S. L.....	Mount Pulaski.....	Logan
Beinssen, William.....	Chicago	Cook
*Bennett, A. C.....	Newman	Douglas
Bennett, G. M.....	Urbana	Champaign
*Berger, F. J.....	Chicago	Cook
Berger, G. H.....	Carlyle	Clinton
Bernhardt, A. P.....	Chicago	Cook
*Beuerle, C. F.....	Chicago	Cook
Bickhaus, Conrad.....	Chicago	Cook
*Bierstedt, E. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Biroth, Henry.....	Blue Island.....	Cook
Bishop Isalah.....	Eliza	Mercer
*Bishop S. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Bishop, Ernest.....	Bement	Piatt
Blaszer, Joseph.....	Chicago	Cook
Blahnik, Mrs. Marie.....	Chicago	Cook
*Blahnik, V. L.....	Chicago	Cook
Blair, E. J.....	Charleston	Coles
*Bland, P. L.....	Marshall	Clark
*Blish, Gregory E.....	Chicago	Cook
Blood, I. W.....	Chicago	Cook
Blythe, Will J.....	Centralia	Marion
Bock, G. C.....	Smithton.....	St. Clair
Bodemann, Wilhelm.....	Chicago	Cook
Bodenschatz, J. G.....	Lemont	Cook
Bodman, C. G.....	DeKalb	DeKalb
*Bodman, S. K.....	Bement	Piatt
Boehm, John J.....	Chicago	Cook
*Bogardus, H. E.....	Plano	Kendall
*Bojanowski, H. S.....	Chicago	Cook
Borcherdt, J. C.....	Chicago	Cook
*Bourscheidt, P. J.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Bowen, R. R.....	Chicago	Cook
Bower, E. Z.....	Olney	Richland
Bower, G. W.....	Olney	Richland
Bower William.....	Olney	Richland
Bowman, C. A.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Boyd, W. P.....	Arcola	Douglas
*Bradley, Allen.....	Mason City.....	Mason
*Bradley, M. M.....	Waverly	Morgan
*Bradford, W. E.....	Six-Mile	Wayne
Bramstedt, H. L.....	Chicago	Cook
*Brandon, O. T.....	Ashland	Cass

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Braun, R. P.....	Chicago	Cook
*Brauns, M. L.....	Chicago	Cook
*Brayton, A. W.....	Mt. Morris.....	Ogle
*Breeves, Herman.....	Chicago	Cook
*Brendecke, A. C.....	Chicago	Cook
*Breves, Charles.....	Chicago	Cook
*Brewer, J. S.....	Knoxville	Knox
Brewer, M.....	Monmouth	Warren
Briggs, J. S.....	Amboy	Lee
Brokaw, W. H.....	Sheldon	Iroquois
*Brookings, C. M.....	DuQuoin	Perry
Brookings, A. C.....	DuQuoin	Perry
*Brown, B. F.....	Galva	Henry
Brown, Catherine B.....	Sterling	Whiteside
Brown, W. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Brown, R. L.....	Chicago	Cook
*Brunn, N.....	Chicago	Cook
*Bucknell, S. E.....	Alhambra	Madison
*Budd, Harry R.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin
*Burtnett, W. H.....	Camargo	Douglas
Caillouette, Godfrey	Beaverville	Iroquois
*Cain, Laban.....	Carthage	Hancock
Cain, H. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Caldwell, J. A.....	Pontiac	Livingston
*Caldwell, W. B.....	Monticello	Platt
Callvin, L. G.....	Chicago	Cook
Campbell, A. J.....	Mazon	Grundy
*Campbell, I.....	Assumption	Christian
Campbell, T. S.....	Pinckneyville	Perry
Campan, A. F.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Canode, G. B.....	Monmouth	Warren
*Carley, C. E.....	Quincy	Adams
*Carr, W. T.....	Trenton	Clinton
Carrothers, W. G.....	Fairfield	Wayne
Case, Geo. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Casey, F. R.....	Toledo	Cumberland
Cassingham, E. W.....	Wilmington	Will
*Cassingham, F. W.....	Gardner	Grundy
*Cassingham, O. W.....	Champaign	Champaign
*Caswell, S. J.....	Rockford	Winnebago
*Cerny, Jos.....	Chicago	Cook
Chamberlain, H. W.....	Alton	Madison
Chamberlain, Susannah.....	Albany	Whiteside
Chantler, H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Chapman, J. C.....	Wheeler	Jasper
*Chewning, J.....	Bloomington	McLean
*Christensen, F. O.....	Chicago	Cook
Christensen, H. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Christensen, L. A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Churchill, C. E.....	Algonquin	McHenry
Clancey, C. L.....	Chicago	Cook
Clark, Alfred H.....	Springfield	Sangamon
*Clark, A. T.....	Belleville	St. Clair
*Clark, Geo. H.....	Piasa	Macoupin
*Class, F. L.....	Chicago	Cook
*Clayberg, S. S.....	Avon	Fulton
*Clinkenbeard, G. W.....	Champaign	Champaign
*Clippinger, I. A.....	Plainfield	Will
Coat, H. H.....	Mason City.....	Mason
Codding, M. B.....	Galesburg	Knox
Coen, G. H.....	Normal	McLean
*Coffinberry, Sam.....	Peoria	Peoria

NAME.	TOWN	COUNTY.
*Colbert, Thomas F.....	Chicago	Cook
Cole, John.....	Williamsfield	Knox
*Coltzan, Otto.....	Chicago	Cook
Conant, John B.....	Springfield	Sangamon
*Conibear, J. C.....	Morton	Tazewell
*Conner, John Q.....	Metropolis	Massac
Cooban, B. S.....	Chicago	Cook
Cook, Amos L.....	Wheaton	DuPage
*Coomes, Ammon.....	Paxton	Ford
Corbus, W. F.....	LaSalle	LaSalle
Corder, George W.....	Clinton	DeWitt
*Cornwell, L. M.....	Effingham	Effingham
*Cover, John F.....	Toulon	Stark
*Cowan, H. S.....	Jerseyville	Jersey
*Cowan, W. C.....	Georgetown	Vermilion
*Coyne, C.C.....	Port Byron	Rock Island
*Cozine, J. R.....	Rock Island	Rock Island
*Craig, W. M.....	Kenney	DeWitt
Cramer, W. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Czernicwski, E.....	Chicago	Cook
Crosby, Henry.....	Viola	Mercer
Crum, B. E.....	Fairbury	Livingston
Culbertson, S. D.....	Piper City	Ford
*Cull, J. F.....	Lincoln	Logan
Cullop, Samuel.....	West York	Crawford
Oulver, A. A.....	Momence	Kankakee
Cummings, L. A.....	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
Cunningham, J. M.....	Erie	Whiteside
*Daigger, Andrew.....	Chicago	Cook
Dale, George.....	Chicago	Cook
*Dale, W. R.....	Sumner	Lawrence
*Danz, Martin.....	Peru	LaSalle
Darcy, H. T.....	Chicago	Cook
Dattelzweig, M. F.....	Chicago	Cook
*Davidson, John P.....	Kirkwood	Warren
*Davis, G. G.....	Wyoming	Stark
*Davis, Samuel C.....	Hanna City	Peoria
Davis, G. B.....	Desoto	Jackson
Davoll, David L. jr.....	Chicago	Cook
*Day, Elmer E.....	Elgin	Kane
Day, George H.....	Peoria	Peoria
Day, W. B.....	Chicago	Cook
Dean, C. C.....	Somonauk	DeKalb
Dean, W. E.....	Waterman	DeKalb
Dearth, E. A.....	Grand Ridge	LaSalle
Deck, L. C.....	Girard	Macoupin
Decker, Augustine.....	Macomb	McDonough
Devall, E. O.....	Rose Hill	Jasper
*DeVeling, J. D.....	Chebanse	Iroquois
Dickerson, L. M.....	Brighton	Macoupin
Diller, Isaac R.....	Springfield	Sangamon
Diller, R. W.....	Springfield	Sangamon
*Dillman, A. R.....	McLean	McLean
Dodds, R. N.....	Springfield	Sangamon
*Doederlein, R. H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Doerriamm, Otto.....	Chicago	Cook
Dorner, E. A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Dow, Benjamin B.....	Sauemin	Livingston
Dressel, Henry G.....	Chicago	Cook
Drinkall, T. C.....	Decatur	Macon
*Dumbeck, V. H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Dunbar, J. C.....	Monmouth	Warren

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Duncan, O. L.....	Petersburg	Menard
Duncan, W. D.....	Ottawa	LaSalle
Dunlap Con.....	Mattoon	Coles
*Dunn, D.....	ElPaso	Woodford
*Dyas, W. M.....	Arlington Heights.....	Cook
Dyche, W. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Dyer, Edward L.....	Waukegan	Lake
*Eaton, John M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ebert, Albert E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Eckart, R. J.....	Collinsville	Madison
*Edwards, F. G.....	Mount Carroll.....	Carroll
*Eggers, G. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Egler, W. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ehrlicher, H. M.....	Pekin	Tazewell
Ehrlicher, O. D.....	Pekin	Tazewell
*Eichberg, Fred.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Eichelberger, W. H.....	Pana	Christian
*Eichenberger, W. S.....	Peoria	Peoria
Eilbracht, W. E.....	Waterloo	Monroe
Eldred, W. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ellis, Milton.....	Ellsworth	McLean
*Ellsworth, Louis.....	Wheaton	DuPage
*Elisner, C. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Elwell, W. L.....	Decatur	Macon
*Emple, I. N.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Escher, Frank H.....	Desplaines	Cook
Esslinger, A.....	Danville	Vermillion
Evans, J. W.....	Varna	Marshall
Evans, Nathan.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Ewing, B. N.....	Minier	Tazewell
Fahnestock, A. L.....	Glasford	Peoria
Fahrner, John.....	Joliet	Will
Falkenberg, F. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Farrell, H. G.....	Peoria	Peoria
Faulkner, W.....	Champaign	Champaign
Faupel, A. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fawcett, C. M.....	Industry	McDonough
Feld, J. A.....	Tuscola	Douglas
*Feldkamp, C. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fellenstein, J.....	New Grand Chain.....	Pulaski
Ferry, D. C.....	Marshall	Clark
*Fetherstone, E. B.....	Ravenswood	Cook
*Fields, R. B.....	Meredosia	Morgan
Fernitz, G. W. jr.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Finch, Marshall.....	Rushville	Schuyler
Finckh, William.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Finninger, P. E.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fischel, Emil.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Fischer, Carl F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fischer, E. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fischer James.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Fischer, O. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Fish, W. H.....	Baylis	Pike
*Fisher, W. N.....	Peoria	Peoria
Fiske, James F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Flagg, Edmund.....	Ludlow	Champaign
*Flannery, H. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Fleischer, A. T.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Fleury, Frank.....	Springfield	Sangamon
Florin, William.....	Altamont	Effingham
Foltz, F. P.....	Abingdon	Knox
*Fonda, D. B.....	Chicago.....	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Forbrich, J. F.....	Chicago	Cook
Forsyth, Francis, jr.....	Loda	Iroquois
Forsyth, W. K.....	Chicago	Cook
*Foster, A. A.....	Morrison	Whiteside
Foster, R. J.....	Tuscola	Douglas
Foster, S. E.....	Millington	Kendall
Fowcek, C. G.....	Chicago	Cook
*Fowler, J. M.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson
*Fox, Francis M.....	Chicago	Cook
Fox, Harry W.....	Chicago	Cook
Frank, Gustave.....	Chicago	Cook
*Frankson, Benjamin.....	Chicago	Cook
Frantz, J. S.....	Danville	Vermilion
Frerksen, R. C.....	Chicago	Cook
*Fries, Franklin S.....	Kankakee	Kankakee
Frisch, Hans.....	Chicago	Cook
Frisch, J.....	Springfield	Sangamon
Fritsche, P. R.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Fry, Herman.....	Chicago	Cook
*Fry, Isaac H.....	Chicago	Cook
Fry, John.....	Benson	Woodford
Frost, E. J.....	Winchester	Scott
Gabriel, Ernest.....	Elmwood	Peoria
Gaffron, E. R.....	Bloomington	McLean
Gain, J. W.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair
Gale, W. H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Gardiner, W. S.....	Chicago	Cook
Garner, J. P.....	Austin	Cook
Garrison, G. B.....	Pearl	Pike
Garrison, W. H.....	Pearl	Pike
Garver, B. F.....	Farmer City.....	DeWitt
*Garver, John U.....	Bloomington	McLean
Gary, W. A.....	Chesterfield	Macoupin
*Gegenheimer, E.....	Chicago	Cook
*Gerdling, E. G.....	Collinsville	Madison
Germann, H.....	Quincy	Adams
*Gerbrick, M.....	Stanford	McLean
Gerlback H. G.....	Maple Park.....	Kane
Gheen, George G.....	Orangeville	Stephenson
*Gieseler, Otto A.....	Winnetka	Cook
Gill, John J.....	Chicago	Cook
Gissy, C. E.....	Breese	Clinton
Glass, C. E.....	Mason City.....	Mason
*Gmelich, L. F.....	Chicago	Cook
*Goetz, Albert.....	Chicago	Cook
*Goetz, H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Goll, B. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Goll, W. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Goosen, H. F.....	Chicago	Cook
*Gough, J. W.....	Chicago	Cook
Goodman, F. M.....	McHenry	McHenry
Gorges, Albert.....	Chicago	Cook
*Grace, J. H.....	Harrisburg	Saline
*Graham, E. E.....	Ramsey	Fayette
Graham, S. A.....	Waynesville	DeWitt
Graser, Chas.....	Springfield	Sangamon
Grassly, C. W.....	Chicago	Cook
Greear, Harry.....	Cairo	Alexander
Green, H. H.....	Bloomington	McLean
Green, M. A.....	Colfax	McLean
Green, W. A.....	Amboy	Lee
*Grenamier, J. T.....	Chicago	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Grieben, M.....	Chicago	Cook
*Griggs, C. W.....	Leland	LaSalle
*Grimes, F. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Grossman, F. A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Grubb, J. E.....	Chicago	Cook
*Grube, C. H.....	Robinson	Crawford
*Grundh, C. H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Guild, E. C.....	Wheaton	DuPage
*Hass, A.....	Chicago	Cook
Hadley, Weymouth.....	Keithsburg	Mercer
Haeger, Fred.....	Chicago	Cook
Haering, G. V.....	Chicago	Cook
Haering, F. H.....	Bloomington	McLean
Hall, Jos.....	Edgewood	Effingham
Hall, Lawrence L.....	Edgewood	Effingham
*Hall, Robert L.....	Apple River	Jo Daviess
Hall, S. C.....	Anna	Union
*Hall, William.....	Apple River	Jo Daviess
Hallberg, C. S. N.....	Chicago	Cook
Haller, E. E.....	Forreston	Ogle
Halverson, H. A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Hamilton, J. W.....	Jacksonville	Morgan
*Hampton, R. H. H.....	Cartersville	Williamson
Handtmann, C. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Hanke, R. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Hansson, Nils.....	Chicago	Cook
*Hare, H. J.....	Odell	Livingston
*Harmison, D. C.....	Havana	Mason
Harnist, W. D.....	Edwardsville	Madison
Harris, W. B.....	East St Louis	St Clair
*Harrison, D. W. C.....	Joliet	Will
*Harrison, F. O.....	Christopher	Franklin
Harter, I. F.....	Stronghurst	Henderson
*Hartong, A. W.....	Rochelle	Ogle
*Hartwig, Charles F.....	Chicago	Cook
Hartwig, Otto J.....	Chicago	Cook
*Hartwig, R. W.....	Chicago	Cook
*Harvey, William.....	Bradford	Stark
Harvey, W. R.....	Dana	LaSalle
Haschenberger, E. O.....	Chicago	Cook
*Hasse, Frederick.....	Chicago	Cook
*Hasse, W. C.....	Chicago	Cook
*Hatch, A. P.....	Aurora	Kane
Hatch, H. L.....	Jacksonville	Morgan
*Hauber, P. P.....	Chicago	Cook
Haupt, William.....	Chicago	Cook
Hawver, W. P.....	Monica	Peoria
*Hays, Jos. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Heck, J. P.....	Alton	Madison
Hecking, C.....	Chicago	Cook
Heitman, Louis.....	Chester	Randolph
*Heller, E. H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Heller, W. H.....	Abingdon	Knox
Helmer, J. F. G.....	Paxton	Ford
Hendell, R. W.....	Colchester	McDonough
*Henrich, George.....	Mascoutah	St. Clair
Henry, R. H.....	Peotone	Will
*Herlocker, D. A.....	Table Grove	Fulton
Hermann, E. von.....	Chicago	Cook
Herman, Chas. C.....	Secor	Woodford
Heiland, John.....	Chicago	Cook
Heschong, J. F.....	Peoria	Peoria

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Hess, A. P.	Chicago	Cook
Hess, Fred C.	Champaign	Champaign
Hesselroth, Lawrence	Chicago	Cook
*Hibben, H. K.	Chicago	Cook
Hickman, B. T.	Niantic	Macon
*Hill, Anthony J.	Rock Island	Rock Island
Hodson, W. F.	Delavan	Tazewell
Hoffman, Henry	Chicago	Cook
*Hogan, L. C.	Chicago	Cook
Hogan, M. J.	Taylorville	Christian
*Hogey, Julius H.	Chicago	Cook
*Hollingsworth, Guy	Sullivan	Moultrie
Hollstein, C. H.	Waukegan	Lake
Holmes, A. E.	Aurora	Kane
*Holmes, J. S.	Aurora	Kane
*Holmes, W. E.	Ferris	Hancock
*Holt, K. S.	Aurora	Kane
Honn, S. H.	Metcalfe	Edgar
*Hord, George Y.	Keyesport	Clinton
Horn, F. L.	Decatur	Macon
Horn, G. B. M.	Chicago	Cook
Horn, John C.	Dallas City	Hancock
Horn, N. J.	Joliet	Will
*Hott, John F.	Monticello	Platt
Hottinger, J. S.	Chicago	Cook
*Houser, C. F.	Lena	Stephenson
*Howard, G. W.	Towanda	McLean
Hoy, L. T.	Woodstock	McHenry
*Hubbard, J. A.	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
*Huber, George	Chicago	Cook
Huber, J. E.	Peoria	Peoria
Humma, H. J.	Metropolis	Massac
*Humphreys, A. J.	Tower Hill	Shelby
*Hutchison, John P.	Mason	Effingham
*Hyde, D. W.	Pittsfield	Pike
*Ilg, Joseph E.	Chicago	Winnebago
*Imes, F. J.	Chicago	Cook
*Ireland, W. W.	Unity	Alexander
Irvine, E. D.	Princeton	Bureau
Irwin, F. G.	Danville	Vermillion
*Irwin, S. M.	Decatur	Macon
Irwin, J. A.	Iuka	Marion
*Isacowitz, Julius	Chicago	Cook
Jacobson, F. Q.	Wayne City	Wayne
Jacobus, J. S.	Chicago	Cook
*James, Elder E.	Prairie City	McDonough
*James, Huntington	Herscher	Kankakee
*James, John E.	Good Hope	McDonough
*Jamieson, T. N.	Chicago	Cook
*Jarman, Allan	Camargo	Douglas
*Jeffery, Joseph	Chicago	Cook
Jewett, Thos. A.	Oregon	Ogle
*Johns, George W.	Joliet	Will
Johnson, Frank O.	Monmouth	Warren
Johnson, F. A.	DeKalb	DeKalb
*Johnston, J. A.	Chicago	Cook
Jones, H. F.	Flat Rock	Crawford
Jones Jas. W.	Cowden	Shelby
Josenhans, R. J. C.	Chicago	Cook
Judd, John B.	Edwardsville	Madison
*Jump, David W.	Plainfield	Will
*Jungk, J. F. C.	Chicago	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Jungk, Louis.....	Chicago	Cook
Jungkunz, Louis.....	Freeport	Stephenson
Jungkunz, W. F.....	Freeport	Stephenson
*Kaczoraski, A. O.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kaerwer, Jacob A.....	Chicago	Cook
Kallwach, F.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kampman, Cornelius.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kannaly, J. M.....	Arcola	Douglas
*Kantzabedian, A. J.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kaplansky, D.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kaszynski, Jacob.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kaufman, Bert S.....	Lena	Stephenson
Kaufmann, Fred jr.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kavanaugh, T. J.....	Saybrook	McLean
Keeling, J. H.....	Rockford	Winnebago
*Kelser, C. W.....	Moweaqua	Shelby
*Keith, W. F.....	Elwood	Will
*Kelley, Joseph.....	Carterville	Williamson
Kelly, C. C.....	Dixon	Lee
Kempff, Frederick.....	Highland	Madison
*Kennedy, J. G.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kennedy, W. J.....	Shabbona	DeKalb
Kennelly, J. E.....	Lincoln	Logan
Kespler, Frank E.....	Danville	Vermillion
Keyes, John.....	Joliet	Will
Keys, P. B.....	Chicago	Cook
Kidder, Grant L.....	Chicago	Cook
*Klessling, J. C.....	Chicago	Cook
King, William.....	Rosebud	Pope
*Kinsey, C. B.....	Chicago	Cook
Kirby, W. H.....	Chestnut	Logan
*Klein, George J.....	Chicago	Cook
Klenze, William T.....	Chicago	Cook
Klika, J. L.....	Chicago	Cook
Klink George.....	Garrett	Douglas
Klotz, A. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Knaak, T. L.....	Deerfield	Lake
Kneer, John, jr.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Knefel, P. F.....	Chicago	Cook
Knight, Alfred P.....	Chicago	Cook
Knoebel, Thos.....	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Knowles, F. J.....	Chicago	Cook
*Knowlton, E. M.....	Urbana	Champaign
*Knox, John W.....	Stewardson	Shelby
*Knox, Victoria A.....	Stewardson	Shelby
Knox, W. T.....	Grafton	Jersey
*Koechritz, H. Von.....	Rock Island	Rock Island
Koehler, Emil.....	Rock Island	Rock Island
Komte, E.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kraft, John E.....	Chicago	Cook
Krembs, M.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kremer, V. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Kremers, Frank.....	Chicago	Cook
*Kring, A. O.....	East St. Louis	St. Clair
*Krivacsy, Gelza.....	Chicago	Cook
Krone, N. L.....	Decatur	Macon
Krueger, H. F.....	Chicago	Cook
Krzeminski, C. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Kuechler, R. A.....	Jacksonville	Morgan
Kugler, M. L.....	Pinkneyville	Perry
*Kuhlman, E. H.....	Bloomington	McLean
Kurrasch, A. A.....	Kankakee	Kankakee

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Kurrasch, O. C.....	Kankakee	Kankakee
Kvittek, Charles.....	Chicago	Cook
Laegeler, J. C.....	Highwood	Lake
LaDue, E. A.....	Spring Valley.....	Bureau
*Lake, J. J.....	Kenney	DeWitt
*Larsen, J. S.....	Chicago	Cook
*Larsson, August.....	Chicago	Cook
Laugemann, W. G.....	Springfield	Sangamon
Lawson, Charles A.....	Rockford	Winnebago
Lawtenslager, A. W.....	Malta	DeKalb
Lawton, L. W.....	Delavan	Tazewell
Leach, W. J.....	Ashton	Lee
Lehman, Louis.....	Chicago	Cook
Lemke, T. A. T.....	Chicago	Cook
Lemon, Albert.....	Peoria	Peoria
Lemon, F. W.....	Aledo	Mercer
Lester, George F.....	Arrowsmith	McLean
Lester, H. S.....	Chicago	Cook
Leszezynski, J.....	Chicago	Cook
Letzler, A. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Lewis, L. C.....	Belvidere	Boone
*Lewke, Otto W.....	Chicago	Cook
Lilly, C. F.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Lindemann, C. L. D.....	Chicago	Cook
Liess, John, jr.....	Joliet	Will
*Lindhorst, W. F.....	Ramsey	Fayette
Lindvall, Gus.....	Moline.....	Rock Island
Linke, R. A. G.....	Chicago	Cook
Link, F. J.....	Chicago	Cook
Little, J. R.....	Bloomington	McLean
*Loar, A. D.....	Bloomington	McLean
*Loar, George F.....	Lewistown	Fulton
Loehr, T. C.....	Carlinville	Macoupin
*Long, Isaac L.....	Assumption	Christian
Lorenz, Adolph D.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Lorenz, W. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Lovett, LaMotte.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
Lowenthal, Louis.....	Chicago	Cook
*Ludwig, A. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Lueder, Fritz.....	Peoria	Peoria
Lund, Adolph W.....	Dolton	Cook
Luthringer, G. F.....	Petersburg	Menard
*Lutyan, L. F.....	Pontiac	Livingston
*Lutz, M. F.....	Chicago	Cook
*Mace, Amy T.....	Chicago	Cook
*Macy, E. B.....	Chicago	Cook
*Maerklin, Gus.....	Highland Park.....	Cook
Magnusson, Albert.....	Arcola	Douglas
Mahon, E. E.....	Cooksville	McLean
*Mai, Herman.....	Chicago	Cook
Marlow, J. T.....	Tamaroa	Perry
Marnitz, Louis.....	Chicago	Cook
Marple, B. F.....	Potomac	Vermillion
Marsh, C. C.....	Bowen	Hancock
*Marsh, E.....	Alton	Madison
*Marsh, G.E.....	Alton	Madison
*Marsh, W. H.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison
Marsh, H. B.....	Bowen	Hancock
Marshall, C. E.....	Chicago	Cook
*Marshall, N. R.....	Evanston	Cook
Martin, C. A.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash
Martin, J. A.....	Palestine	Crawford

MEMBERS OF THE

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Martin Thomas R.....	Sherrard	Mercer
*Martin, W. B.....	Cable	Mercer
Martin, W. R.....	Elizabethtown	Hardin
*Martz, C. H.....	Pekin	Tazewell
*Mathewson, A. T.....	Elburn	Kane
Mathison, S.....	Chicago	Cook
*Matthew, J. B.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon
*Matthews, C. E.....	Chicago	Cook
*Mattocks, H. E.....	Chenoa	McLean
*Maury, Daniel.....	Rossville	Vermillion
*Maynard, M.....	Apple River	Jo Daviess
*Mechener, F. W.....	Chicago	Cook
Mehl, William.....	Chicago	Cook
Meinung, Richard.....	Chicago	Cook
*Melhuish, J. H.....	Mazon	Grundy
Mentz, Otto H.....	Chicago	Cook
Mertes, Jno. A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Mercer, W. A.....	Walnut	Bureau
*Merrit, N. P.....	Ellery	Edwards
*Metz, John.....	Lena	Stephenson
*Metz, Robert.....	Lena	Stephenson
Metzger, M. C.....	Cairo	Alexander
*Meyer, Albert.....	Blue Island	Cook
*Meyer, Fritz.....	Chicago	Cook
Meyer, Peter.....	Farmington	Fulton
*Meyer, Peter C. S.....	Chicago	Cook
Michels, John B.....	El Paso	Woodford
Michels, Berry F.....	Albion	Edwards
Michalek, Jno.....	Chicago Heights.....	Cook
Mikolasek, J. F.....	Chicago	Cook
Milburn, R. C.....	Dunning	Cook
*Miller, A. J.....	Chicago	Cook
Miller, A. Wayland.....	Varna	Marshall
*Miller, Charles.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
*Miller, F. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Miller, G. A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Miller, J. Ellison.....	Chicago	Cook
Miller, J. M.....	Bloomington	McLean
Miller, S. D.....	Mound Station.....	Brown
Miller, B. H.....	Quincy	Adams
Miller, George S.....	Chicago	Cook
*Millinger, R. J.....	Chicago	Cook
Milnor, F. R.....	Litchfield	Montgomery
*Montgomery, J. H.....	Chicago	Cook
Moogk, H. J.....	Freeport	Stephenson
*Moore, Frank E.....	Pana	Christian
*Morris, E. V. D.....	Galesburg	Knob
Morris, M. H.....	Ivesdale	Champaign
*Morrison, F. W.....	Berwyn	Cook
*Mosser, Robert.....	Palatine	Cook
Moschel, G. W.....	Morton	Tazewell
*Mosher, J. H.....	Prophetstown	Whiteside
Moran, M. C.....	Chicago	Cook
Mount, J. B.....	Joliet	Will
Moulle, William.....	Percy	Randolph
Mrazek, L.....	Chicago	Cook
Muehlenpfort, Aug.....	Ashkum	Iroquois
Mueller, Adolph.....	Highland	Madison
*Mueller, F. L.....	Chicago	Cook
Munger, M. J.....	Lee	DeKalb
Murback, J. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Murphy, J. S.....	Pontiac	Livingston

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
*Murphy, Owen.....	Moline.....	Rock Island
Mygdal, Thorkil.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Mytinger, F. M.....	Whitehall.....	Greene
*McArthur, F. H.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*McCaleb, E. H.....	Equality.....	Gallatin
McCarthy, R.....	Itasca.....	DuPage
McClain, W. H.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois
McClure, U. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
McCormick, G. A.....	Hennepin.....	Putnam
McDugall, H. H.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*McDugal, R. D.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
McFerson, Grant.....	Kewanee.....	Henry
McGee, Samuel.....	Burnside.....	Hancock
McGee, W. E.....	Hinsdale.....	DuPage
McGuffin, W. R.....	Joliet.....	Will
McHenry, B. H.....	Moweaqua.....	Shelby
*McInnerney, T. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
McIntosh, A. J.....	Allendale.....	Wabash
McKee, John.....	Biggsville.....	Henderson
McKenney, F. P.....	Chapin.....	Morgan
*McKinley, William.....	Ogden.....	Champaign
*McLean, John.....	Galesburg.....	Knox
McLean, Claire F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*McNeill, Thomas.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess
McQuillen, F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Nadler, Charles.....	Peru.....	LaSalle
Nash, W. R.....	Fairmount.....	Vermillion
Neill, Ed. R.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson
Nilsson Peter.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Nixon, M. G.....	Columbia.....	Monroe
*Nonamaker, S. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Nordhem, I. B.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Novak, John.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Nussle, O. C.....	Walnut.....	Bureau
Oetzel, Will A.....	Danville.....	Vermillion
*Ohl, Wm.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Okoniewski, Max.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Oldberg, Oscar.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Oldham, H. D.....	Urbana.....	Champaign
Ossenbeck, E. A.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Oudyn, M. S.....	Greenville.....	Bond
Oughton, John R.....	Dwight.....	Livingston
*Owen, M. G.....	Westfield.....	Clark
*Oxley, W. H.....	Strawn.....	Livingston
*Palmer, J. O.....	Fisher.....	Champaign
*Palmer, W. T.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago
*Pautler, C. D.....	Evansville.....	Randolph
Parker, Fred C.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
*Parks, G. C.....	Anna.....	Union
Parsons, John.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Patten Eustis.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson
Patterson, T. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Pavlik, O. S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Payne, C. E.....	Fairbury.....	Livingston
*Payne, C. W.....	Kewanee.....	Henry
*Payne, V. A.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas
Pearce, W. W.....	Waukegan.....	Lake
*Peliffer, W. C.....	Lemont.....	Cook
*Perlau, W. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Pfaff, J. J.....	Centralia.....	Marion
Pfeiffer, Charles.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Pretzing, C. J.....	Havana.....	Mason

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Phipps, L. H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Pierce, Edgar C.....	Peoria	Peoria
Pierron, J. J.....	Chicago	Cook
Pinkley, J. C.....	Spring Valley	Bureau
Plaster, J. W.....	Danville	Vermillion
*Platt, I.....	Chicago	Cook
Plattenburg, P. W.....	Canton	Fulton
*Pogue, J. R.....	Sullivan	Moultrie
Pond, Dell L.....	Macomb	McDonough
*Pool, J. A.....	Morris	Grundy
Porges, Otto.....	Chicago	Cook
Porter, A. H.....	Xenia	Clay
Porter, H. C.....	Rockford	Winnebago
Post, G. H.....	Fithian	Vermillion
*Post, J. F. H.....	Chicago	Cook
*Post, P. M.....	Murphysboro	Jackson
*Powell, Medford.....	Evanston	Cook
Preston, C. A.....	Raymond	Montgomery
*Price, Jonathan.....	West Saratoga	Union
*Price, W. B.....	New Berlin	Sangamon
Prickett, C. F.....	Centralia	Marion
Prince, James.....	Chicago	Cook
*Prickett, R. M.....	Dana	LaSalle
*Pritzker, Nicholas J.....	Chicago	Cook
*Prouty, J. W.....	Roseville	Warren
*Puchner, W. A.....	Chicago	Cook
Purdunn, C. A.....	Marshall	Clark
Quigley, S. R.....	Elmwood	Peoria
*Rainbow, J. C. Jr.....	Murphysboro	Jackson
Ralston, W. B.....	Springfield	Sangamon
*Ramsey, H. J.....	Fairbury	Livingston
Rasmussen, A. S.....	Rock Island	Rock Island
*Rausch, W. A.....	Chicago	Cook
*Rauth, F. W.....	Springfield	Sangamon
*Rayburn, G. W.....	Roseville	Warren
*Reed, Chas. C.....	Lincoln	Logan
*Reed, Katharine Morren.....	Lincoln	Logan
*Reed, E. A.....	LaMoille	Bureau
Reed, Henry T.....	Camp Point	Adams
Reed, John W.....	Quincy	Adams
*Reed, Tully S.....	Gilman	Iroquois
Reen, A. W.....	Peoria	Peoria
*Reuter, Henry.....	Chicago	Cook
*Reynolds, John W.....	Beardstown	Cass
Rhode, R. E.....	Chicago	Cook
Rhodes, O. H.....	Baldwin	Randolph
Richart, Henry.....	Cedarville	Stephenson
*Richmann, A. F. W.....	Elgin	Kane
Riess, Adolph J.....	Rock Island	Rock Island
*Rimmele, Chas.....	Chicago	Cook
Rixleben, Thomas.....	Jonesboro	Union
Robb, Hugh.....	Heyworth	McLean
Robbins, H. C.....	Creston	Ogle
Roberts, Geo. C.....	Wauconda	Lake
*Roberts, M. B.....	Swan Creek	Warren
Robin, Isaac.....	Chicago	Cook
Robin, Luba J.....	Chicago	Cook
Robinson, Henry C.....	Chicago	Cook
Robinson, I. W.....	Waltonville	Jefferson
*Rockey, R. M.....	Nora	Jo Daviess
*Rockhold, J.....	Stanford	McLean
Rode, S. W.....	Brownstown	Fayette

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Rode, William.....	Brownstown	Fayette
Roden, I. H.	Momence	Kankakee
Rogers, H. H.	Kankakee	Kankakee
Rohe, Chas. J.	Crete.....	Will
Rohe, W. H.	Crete.....	Will
*Root, M. H.	Pontiac	Livingston
*Rosenwald, Aaron	Chicago	Cook
Ross, Lewis W.	Chicago	Cook
*Rowcliffe, J. F.	Peoria.....	Peoria
Rudert, Otto.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
*Rudnick, P. F. A.	Chicago.....	Cook
*Rund, Vaclav.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Rust, Geo. M.	Canton	Fulton
Rutherford, A. E.	Chicago.....	Cook
Ryan, Chas.	Springfield	Sangamon
*Sacks, Hyman.....	Belvidere	Boone
Saverin, Folke.....	DeKalb	DeKalb
Sandstrom, H.	Moline	Rock Island
*Sanstrom, David.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Saville, Oliver.....	Canton	Fulton
Sawyer, W. W.	Rockford	Winnebago
Saylor, C. W.	Greenfield	Greene
Saylor, J. H.	Herrick	Shelby
Saylor, W. A.	Greenfield	Greene
Sayre, C. A.	Victoria	Knox
Scarsdale, F. E. jr.	Lick Creek.....	Union
*Schaefer, P. F.	Chicago.....	Cook
Schapper, F. C.	Chicago.....	Cook
Schauffert, J. G.	Columbia	Monroe
*Scheffek, J. F.	Chicago.....	Cook
*Scheidig, George C.	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schembs, F. H.	Chicago.....	Cook
Scherer, Andrew.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schimek, J. I.	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schmeling, F.	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmid, E. A.	Peoria.....	Peoria
Schmidt, F. C.	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmidt, F. J.	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmidt, F. M.	Chicago.....	Cook
*Schmidt, F. W.	Mount Olive.....	Macoupin
Schmidt, G. A.	Riverdale	Cook
*Schmidt Herman.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmidt, L. A.	Rock Island.....	Rock Island
Schmidt, O. F.	Chicago.....	Cook
Schmeldekamp, W. H.	Quincy.....	Adams
Schmitt, Leonard M.	Quincy.....	Adams
Schnitzins, Fred.....	Austin	Cook
*Schoettle, G. C.	Collinsville	Madison
Schubert, J. J.	Kankakee	Kankakee
Schuh, Paul G.	Cairo	Alexander
Schuh, H. C.	Cairo	Alexander
*Schuirmann, Carl.....	Chenoa	McLean
Schuler, John L.	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan
Schwartz, B. jr.	Salem	Marion
*Schwartz, Frank.....	Salem	Marion
*Schwartz, Joseph.....	Salem	Marion
Scott, A. H.	Chicago.....	Cook
*Scott, James M.	Chicago.....	Cook
Scott, I. M.	Chicago.....	Cook
Sellner, Albert.....	Quincy	Adams
*Sempill, W. M.	Chicago.....	Cook
*Senn, Thos. C.	Chicago.....	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Seyfer, Jno. W.	Mount Pulaski	Logan
Sexauer, Samuel G.	Wilmette	Cook
*Shaffer, L. C.	Kingston	DeKalb
*Shauer, G. G.	Chicago	Cook
*Shelbley, J. T.	Minier	Tasewell
*Sherwood, H. H.	Woodhull	Henry
Shoemaker, Thos.	Griggsville	Pike
Simmons, S. Z. T.	Rockwood	Randolph
Simonson, Vigho.	Downer's Grove	DuPage
Simpson, W. C.	Vienna	Johnson
Sines, E. W.	Grant Park	Kankakee
Singer, A. C.	Chicago	Cook
Sniger, William	Galena	Jo Daviess
*Smelz, John	Maroa	Macon
Smiley, E. H.	O'Fallon	St. Clair
Smith, Benj. M.	Chicago	Cook
*Smith, F. B.	Springfield	Sangamon
*Smith, J. E.	Kankakee	Kankakee
*Smith, Jerry B.	Cuba	Fulton
*Smith, N. F.	Hoopeston	Vermilion
*Smith, W. O.	Crossville	White
Smith, Edward	Carrollton	Greene
Sohrbeck, G. Henry	Moline	Rock Island
Sohrbeck, George W.	Moline	Rock Island
Sommer, Louis	Springfield	Sangamon
Sommer, L. F. W.	Springfield	Sangamon
Spedel, C.	Rock Island	Rock Island
*Spellum, C. L.	Chicago	Cook
*Spilver, H. F. W.	Mansfield	Platt
Spooner, P. B.	Palmyra	Macoupin
*Sprague, E. G.	Virden	Macoupin
*Sprague, O. N.	Pawnee	Sangamon
Sprague, Theophilus	Sheffield	Bureau
*Spring, C. M.	Beardstown	Cass
*Spring, F. H.	Beardstown	Cass
Stacy, M. F.	Tuscola	Douglas
*Stahl, Ed. L.	Chicago	Cook
*Stahl, Hanby	Fowler	Adams
Stallings, John	Danville	Vermilion
*Staman, A.	Downer's Grove	DuPage
*Stamm, Andreas	Chicago	Cook
*Stamm, D. M.	Geneseo	Henry
Stark, W.	Kirkwood	Warren
Starr, C. A.	Durand	Winnebago
Starr, Geo. F.	Chicago	Cook
Stafford, W. M.	Freedom	LaSalle
Starkey, Jno. B.	Grayville	White
*State, J. E.	East St. Louis	St. Clair
Stedman, W. E.	Sullivan	Moultrie
Steingoetter, H.	Belleville	St. Clair
*Steinkraus, H.	Chicago	Cook
Steinmeyer, W. O.	Carlinville	Macoupin
Stevenson, L. E.	St. Joseph	Champaign
*Stewart, H. L.	Humboldt	Coles
Stieber, F. Gus.	Chicago	Cook
Stillman, H. A.	Joliet	Will
*Stiles, J. S.	Chicago	Cook
*Stockdale, William M.	Altona	Knox
*Story, Miss Julia A.	McHenry	McHenry
*Strader, John C.	Geneva	Kane
*Strathman, C. A.	Peoria	Peoria
Straw, John I.	Chicago	Cook

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Stryszowski, B. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Stuchlik, Jno.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Stuchlik, W. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Stuebe, Louis F.....	Danville.....	Vermilion
*Stumpf, Frank B.....	Eureka.....	Woodford
*Sullivan, Thomas.....	Dixon.....	Lee
Suydam, John D.....	Oak Park.....	Cook
Swannell, H.....	Champaign.....	Champaign
*Swarts, George F.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson
*Swearingen, W. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Sweetland, D.....	Highland Park.....	Lake
*Sylvester, R. G.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson
*Talbot, C. W.....	Fianagan.....	Livingston
Tanzer, G. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook.
*Taylor, C. B.....	Elkhart.....	Logan
*Teachenor, I. L.....	Clayton.....	Adams
*Tegtmeyer, Geo.....	Shiloh Hill.....	Randolph
*Temple, Alfred J.....	Cameron.....	Warren
*Temple, S. C.....	Greenfield.....	Greene
Tennyson, A.....	Manhattan.....	Will
Tesche, A. G.....	Mendota.....	LaSalle
Thayer, Fred A.....	Chicago.....	Cook.
Theis, Arnold.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Thiele, Emil.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Thomas, F.....	Cairo.....	Alexander
Thometz, M. F.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Thompson, E. G.....	Spring Valley.....	Bureau
Thompson, G. M.....	Colchester.....	McDonough
Thomson, Chas. R.....	Grayslake.....	Lake
*Thompson, Geo. W.....	Decatur.....	Macon
*Thorburn, A. D.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Thornhill, Geo.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Tischer, W. C.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Toomey, Sylvester.....	Buda.....	Bureau
Town, E.....	Easton.....	Mason
Town, J. S.....	Easton.....	Mason
Train, J. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Travis, M. B.....	Saybrook.....	McLean
*Trimen, J. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Troline, John E.....	Gilman.....	Iroquois
Trout, W. A.....	Atwater.....	Macoupin
Truppel, R. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Tucker, S. C.....	Champaign.....	Champaign
Turnquist, C. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Tuttle, O. K.....	Wyanet.....	Bureau
*Tyler, Charles H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Uhrus, F. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Ulrich, Julius.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Vadakin, J. H.....	Bethany.....	Moultrie
Valentine, W. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Vandaveer, J. W.....	Fairfield.....	Wayne
*Vandenburg, R. L.....	Canton.....	Fulton
*Vandever, T. G.....	Effingham.....	Effingham
VanDusen, C.....	Princeton.....	Bureau
Van Nice, J. O.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Van Shaack, C. P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Van Patten, E. B.....	Aurora.....	Kane
*Van Tuyl, E. A.....	Riverside.....	Cook
Vavra, V.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Venus, W. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Voge, Richard.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Vogt, A. W.....	West Union.....	Clara

MEMBERS OF THE

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Vogt, Henry.....	Finley Park.....	Cook
Vogelsang, Robert.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Voiss, Arcadius.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Voikmar, L. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Vonachen, F. H.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Wagner, John.....	McLean.....	McLean
Waiss, F. G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Wakefield, Thomas S.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Waldecker, F. J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Waldron, Louis K.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Waller, A. L.....	Barrington.....	Cook
*Warnick, John B.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee
*Waskow, Otto G.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Watson, C. W.....	Greenville.....	Bond
*Watson, F. O.....	Leland.....	LaSalle
*Watson, J. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Watson, John S.....	Minooka.....	Grundy
*Watson, W. J.....	Joliet.....	Will
*Weatherell, W. L.....	Elgin.....	Kane
Weaver, B. M.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago
*Weaver, H. D.....	Wyanet.....	Bureau
*Weber, A. L.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Weber, Eugene.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Weber, Ewald.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Webster, B. E.....	Benton.....	Franklin
Webster, C. A.....	Canton.....	Fulton
*Webster, C. C.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin
*Weihe, H. W.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Weimer, G. A.....	Lemont.....	Cook
Weingaertner, J. J.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair
*Weinkauff, Jacob.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Weiss, D. K.....	Barry.....	Pike
Wells, James H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wendell, Julius.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Westgate, W. R.....	Norwood Park.....	Cook
*Whitacre, H. N.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson
*White, George F.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon
White, G. H.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon
Whitfield, Byron.....	Quincy.....	Adams
Whitfield, Thomas.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Whitley, W. W.....	Chatham.....	Sangamon
*Wlandt, James H.....	Trowbridge.....	Shelby
*Williamson, C. W.....	Clinton.....	DeWitt
*Wilson, C. B.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wilson, T. A.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair
Wilson, A. F.....	Neoga.....	Cumberland
Wilson, J. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Wilson, J. H. jr.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Winstead, M. L.....	Wetaug.....	Pulaski
*Witherell, O. C.....	Knoxville.....	Knox
Woltersdorf, E. H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Woltersdorf, Louis.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wood, G. H.....	Beechwood.....	Pulaski
*Wood, R. E.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Platt
Wooten, T. V.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Wrede, Frederick.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wright, A. S.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry
*Wright, J. E.....	Geneseo.....	Henry
*Wright, J. M.....	Chester.....	Randolph
Wright, S. B.....	Stanford.....	McLean
Wunderle, Emil.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Wyss, Samuel.....	Alton.....	Madison

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Xelowski, John H.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Yaw, A. J.....	Belvidere	Boone
Young, John H.....	Oakwood	Vermillion
*Young, Nelson.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Yeomans, S. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zak, Joseph J.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zaleski, Joseph P.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zerse, C. A.....	Danville	Vermillion
Ziegler, H. L.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Zimmerman, A. H.....	Athens	Menard
Zimmermann, Albert.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Zimmermann, C.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
Zimmermann, D. B.....	Roanoke	Woodford
*Zimmermann, Eugene.....	Peoria.....	Peoria
*Zindt, J. M.....	Chicago.....	Cook
Zinser, E. F.....	Washington	Tazewell
Zinser, I.....	Washington	Tazewell
Zinser, Solomon L.....	Minonk	Woodford
*Zobel, E. C.....	Chicago.....	Cook
*Zurawski, C. A.....	Chicago.....	Cook

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The red cross is the trade-mark of Johnson & Johnson and appears on the labels of all their goods as a guarantee of the genuineness of the products. They also originated the blue carton and the blue tissue paper between the layers of cotton. But other makers of absorbent cotton, presumably to make their cotton appear to be as good as Johnson & Johnson's, roll their cotton in blue tissue, put it in a blue carton, and worse still, print a label bearing a red star, a red square, a red wheel or a red something that is intended to look like the genuine "Red Cross" cotton. All this is flattering to the originators. It is, however, an unfair and an unlawful means of gaining trade, more than all, it is often very disappointing to the surgeon.

The genuine Johnson's absorbent cotton, in a blue carton, bearing their red cross trade-mark is absolutely pure cotton, it is germ free, sterilized—it costs no more than other kinds. It will be well therefore, for surgeons to look for the red cross and the signature of Johnson & Johnson when this kind is desired.

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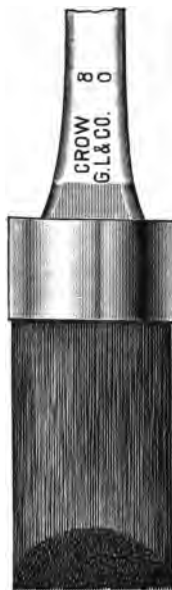


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DR. I. ROOS,
MANUFACTURER.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN,
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